A study of Hamburg shipping in the past

DIE WELT

JHABIJANGIGE FAGESTEITUNG FUR DEUTSCHAND

Since boyhood Walter Kresse has been fascinated by ships. When he was growing up he went endlessly to Hamburg's quays and wharves. Since he was 15 years of age Waiter Kresse has been interested in ships, which brought a breath of the wide world to the Hanseatic city. He knew by heart the names of the shipping companies and stories about the old sailing vessels.

Many times he visited Hamburg's Historical Museum and pressed his nose against the glass cases to read the notices about brigs and brigantines, full-rigged ships and salpetre barges. He looked at the ships closely and went home to build models of them as precisely as possible.

A passion for detail haunted Walter

Kresse. This almost obsessive attempt to achieve precision together with a scientific education are the two qualities in Walter Kresse that have enabled him to collect together the items included in the register entitled List of ships in Hamburg shipping companies from 1765 to 1888.

This register is not just a cold catalogue of dates, ships and shipping companies. It is an exciting mirror of the marine activities of Hamburg whose seafaring tradition stretches back for many centu-

For eight years Walter Kresse has bent over dusty files, valuable books, yellowed ships' papers, harbour documents that

were almost unreadable and many other sources. He has studied more than 10,000 documents giving the names of Hamburg's ships. He has also included vessels from neighbouring areas that were once 'dependencies' of the great Hanseatic

Bit by bit Herr Kresse has collected together details from archives in Paris and Antwerp, from Hamburg's city archives and from material available in the city's commercial library.

Hamburg is the only major port that has assembled so complete a register of shipping with the exception of London. In London there is a register that dates back to 1741. Shortly this register will be printed. These researches will have cost approximately 20,000 Marks, but to experts they will be considered remarkably

Walter Kresse is an economist. For his the is he wrote a paper entitled, "Possibilities of direct sea connections from

Professor Walter Hävernick of the Historical Museum read Walter Kresse's work. The Professor immediately called up Herr Kresse and asked him if he would devote his talents to the benefits of maritime history. Kresse agreed and began to delve into libraries and archives gathering his information. The Federal Republic Research Association provided the funds for this investigation into German shipping in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The work not yet completed, Walter
Kresse does not take a busman's holiday

The work not yet completed, Walter
Dr Ulrich Bauche, custodian of the
Historical Museum, added, "We are very



Walter Kresse, investigator into Hamburg's maritime past

commence on studying material from the

merchant marine in the olden days? To

whom do the names Tönnics, Acker-

mann, Gabe, Roosen, Schröder, Godeffroy and Wappäus mean anything?

fact that ships bearing the flag of Hann-

burg sailed into American harbours be-

Dr Ulrich Bauche, custodian of the

Is there still any interest today in the

Who is interested in old information

years up to 1888.

from olden days such as this?

tween 1781 and 1823?

by the sea, but spends his vacations in mountainous areas. He studied, first of all, the extensive material provided by shipping registers between 1765 and accurately and fully." In another three years' time work will

Who would like to know what political and economic influences affected the growth and development of Hamburg's

The key in the coat of arms

DIE ZEIT handles facts like stones in a

mosaik, patiently, carefully and minutely

marshalling individual facts to provide on

prehensive background coverage of what

An independent weekly, DIE ZEIT need no

tical affairs, committed on the arts and

sound of judgment on matters economic

for free sample copies.

happy with Walter Kresse's work, At 1000 proclaimed by both President Nix-last we can answer the numerous and leading Soviet spokesmen the era tions which are always being asked an age accurately and fully."

Questions come from firms that we have deviced.

like to chronicle their own history, as to trace back their ancestors and seel in the two. In all instances at lines, from people studying for doctors are being made to devise guideand from lovers of ships and their ships are being made to devise guideand from lovers of ships and their ships are being made to devise guideand from lovers of ships and their ships are being made to devise guideand from lovers of ships and their ships are being made to devise guideand from lovers of ships and their ships are being made to devise guideand from lovers of ships and their ships are being made to devise guideand from lovers of ships and the common Market summit in the But above all Walter Kresse's works. The Nato conference in Brussels, oundation for scientific study of the share when the Nato conference in Brussels, oundation for scientific study of the share of the Western European Union should not be underrated. Parket Soviet strategic arms limitation talks from Bremen. A keeper of archivesh the Council of Europe in Paris, the Soviet strategic arms limitation talks from Bremen. A keeper of archivesh the fleshinki and, finally, the talks between port on the Wester greatly regretted to force are but the most important this flood of conferences.

[OIR WELT, 27 Navamba the series are reported to have been the good or satisfactory for all con-

or specific results.

the scarcity of information and the

IN THIS ISSUE

rush into print on day-to-day events. It has in East talks

behind them. Watchful and critical in of

and financial, DIE ZEIT is indispensable to people who care what happens to them. It is a newspaper for thinking readers Williams Toy industry battles to increase hales

let even though the progress achieved talks between East and West has so been more atmospheric than substanthe improved atmosphere is worthy

future, more difficult negotiations can be easier now that the tone of but a serious possibility of practi-Inderstanding between various coun-Sand groups of countries.

mature and exaggerated optimism

Era of negotiation succeeds era of military confrontation

taken them.

peaceful coexistence is not just a catch-

of any kind is not only uncalled for but

dangerous, though. It would be bound to

lead to disappointment that would be far

harder to digest in the Western democra-

There is no point in closing one's eyes

to the difficulties that are bound to arise

in negotiations between the major ideolo-

gical blocs in Europe as soon as sub-

stance, compromise and concessions are

Wants and ideas in East and West in

connection with a European security

agreement or even a renunciation of the

use of force between Bonn and Moscow

The group of countries behind the

Warsaw Pact would like any agreement

first and foremost to recognise and con-

solidate existing frontiers and the politi-

To begin with, though, the United

Critical American observers have al-

ready sounded a warning note. Washing-

ton's negotiating position, they maintain,

is by no means as good as is generally

assumed in the United States to be the

States and the Soviet Union will harmoni-

still differ considerably.

country's domestic affairs.

down to brass tacks.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

reasonable and hope is growing that

cies with their tradition of frank discussion than in authoritarian-ruled communist countries of the Eastern Bloc. Encouraging the development of unwarranted optimism of this kind may well be part of the Soviet negotiation strategy. The Nato Ministers meeting in Brussels were right to adopt a cautious approach and not without reservations give the go-ahead for talks on the European secur-

ity conference demanded by Moscow. beings are reported to have been They had every justification for pointing out that inadequately prepared formal discussion of a security agreement in Europe could easily lead to disappointa good or satisfactory for all coned. Little has been heard, though, of ment and even a worsening of relations.

here is, no doubt, a simple reason for

none the less decided opinions on the texture GERMAN RELATIONS

The luture of the future lies in the present

and product quality CHNOLOGY

Electronics in the eightres Part, aliminal par de la carre de la companya de l

ciedly harmonious progress of the Basically they are all mere preliminskirmishes prior to crucial dealion at which the going will be

pod starting bay at the European my conference proposed by Moscow allies and cagerly awaited. Despite wations still current in the West the erence will take place - in 1971 if

national discussion has become more

In recent years the Russians have not only caught up with the Americans in strategic nuclear weapons. In a number of important sectors they have already over-

This state of affairs is made worse by another development. As a result of the disastrous war in Vietnam a large proportion of the American public are so illdisposed towards matters military that warnings of this kind and the unearthing of such unwelcome facts would be dismissed as propaganda and counter-mea-sures swiftly blocked.

Because of this, columnist Stewart Alsop reckons, the head of the US delegation at the forthcoming Salt talks will only be able to propose to his Soviet opposite number: "If you stop doing what you are already doing we will promise not to do what we wouldn't have done in any case." Mr Alsop maintains that the history of negotiations with the Soviet Union makes it seem unlikely that Moscow would agree to this bargain.

The change in the Soviet power position might, however, have a different effect. Arnold Toynbee ten years ago expressed the view that it might not only be to Moscow's advantage if the Soviet Union were to draw level with the United States. This development would also be in the West's interest

ment in Moscow to feel safe a greater degree of give and take could be expected tegic arms limitation talks, which will forces.

January, will soon show whether or not such expectations are justified.

C 20725 C

A second test case of the Kremlin's real intentions and thus a vardstick of the Brandt gouvernment's new policy to-wards the Eastern Bloc and its prospects is the talks between Bonn and Moscow on renunciation of the use of force.

They are of mainly psychological importance and intended not only to be a key to Bonn's general rapprochement with the East but also as a means of gaining Soviet support for its main aim of coming to a tolerable modus vivendi with the Eastern Blue countries.

The strange reaction to he surprise commencement of the Moscow talks in a number of French and British newspapers is some indication of the delicate terrain the Bonn government is approaching. Commentaries recalled not only Rapallo but also the Hitler-Stalin pact.

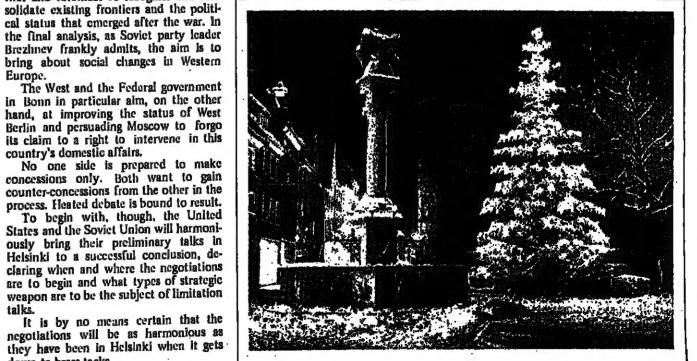
Even so it is right for political endeavours to defuse European points of crisis to be made alongside pure arms talks. President Nixon pointed out the connection months ago when he gave the Soviet government to understand that in his view it would serve neither American nor Soviet interests for the two powers merely to talk about strategic arms without making progress on potentially explosive political differences of pointing.
In other world hotspots — the Middle

East, Vietnam and Cuba, for instance the Krendin does not appear to be interested in a relaxation of tension at the moment. This may be for tactical reasons, but does Moscow feel differently about

West's interest.

The progress of talks over the next few weeks will perhaps provide an interim lessened in this way and the govern- answer to this question but years will pass before agreement is reached on the West's proposal for a mutual reduction international negotiations. The stra- and withdrawal of Nato and Warsaw Pact

probably start in Vienna at the end of (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 13 December 1909)



Snow lies thick over the village of Wangen in the Aligâu. Here, as in all other parts of the Federal Republic citizens are preparing for the Christmas celebrations. The editors and staff of THE GERMAN TRIBUNE wish their readers a happy, peaceful and constructive New Year. (Photo: Archly / W. Stuhler)

alt werden, und sich die Bundestepublik zur Repräteinausch hernauer, währtend die dwich sintes Botychaster in Kambodscha-ten ist. Bisher war die Suaration genau ehrt. Da muß man sich wirklich iragen, ie Bundeurepublik eigenalich bestalen will Kambodschaner oder uch selbes, Und als gelt schließlich auch bei vielen Politikern sint. Auß die abschreckende Wirkung einer mit Kambodscha auf andere Regierungen, überhaups, zur kurze Zeit anhalten werd.

DIESE WOCHE

Politik Lindersplegel Politische Weche Foulleten Literspr Politisches Bech Kritik und Informiellen 34 .30 - 30 Magazin Wissenschaft Sport Reise 42 40





FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Bonn must not bite off too much in East talks

Emuffurter Allgemeine BETTUNG FUR DELTECHLAND

Care is being taken in Bonn not to read too much into the negotiation offer made by Czechoslovak party leader Gustav Husak. It is accompanied by harsh words that at first glance convey the impression of being conditions.

Not until the situation is a little clearer and one term or another is interpreted a little more explicitly will Bonn be able to respond favourably.

It is not that Bonn is not willing to intensify exchanges with the Czechoslovak and other East European governments. Far from it.

In Bonn and the country as a whole people would be only too pleased if relations with Prague were to be rid of a number of relics of the past and brought closer to a normal, neighbourly footing.

But Prague should be allowed to take its own time, and it will be a long time before what would be a most desirable normalisation of relations can succeed.

This is not to say that First Secretary Husak's initiative is either premature or unwelcome. It is to be seen against the background of a general trend on the part of Eastern Bloc countries since last spring to forge closer economic, technological, scientific and touristic contacts with the more highly developed countries of the

This country is not the only target. tential is the crucial factor the pendulum swing towards Brandt and Scheel is neither here nor there. It is not sympathy but interests that count.

Last spring the Soviet Union had to allow the Eastern European people's de-mocracies this opening to the West and greater leeway. It was itself no longer in a position to assist the capital-hungry, capital goods-starved people's democracies with loans and aid of other kinds.

The upshot was Gomulka's approach to Bonn on 17 May. Husak is now trying to

The Soviet government could hardly oppose the trend. It was itself out to find additional means of boosting economic development. The natural gas and pipeline deals with this country are cases in

It remains to be seen whether and when economic aid will lead to political activity. For the time being scepticism is

The Gromyko-Allardt talks on renunciation of the use of force, for instance. are anything but sensational. Their commencement has been vastly overrated, especially abroad. They represent but a further stage in negotiations that have been in progress for years and may well drag on for months.

In Moscow and the East in general all that has happened so far is an improvement in the climate of relations. Substantial changes have yet to occur.

What is more, as far as the Soviet government is concerned contacts with Bonn have been far overshadowed in political significance by the Helsinki strategic arms limitation talks with the Uni-

For a variety of reasons the Russians are extremely interested in the Salt talks and everything else in the way of East-

Helmut Allardt - formidable diplomat

West relations pales in significance before the Helsinki negotiations. The people's democracies may be able to gain additional leeway as a direct result.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

For some time to come Czechoslovakia will no doubt have the least elbowroom, certainly as regards relations with this country now that Bonn is showing

Husak will have noticed at the last Moscow summit how far Gomulka is now epared to go, howeverm and wondered whether Czechoslovakia could afford to The Polish leaders have secured the

approval of their Eastern allies for an extension of economic agreements with this country and political talks are shortly to begin. East Berlin was unable to halt

Warsaw's reply to Bonn's probes has yet to materialise but an answer is expected before Christmas.

The second round of talks, which should be over by Christmas at the latest, will by no means bring negotiations with Poland to a conclusion. Besides, Common Market consent must then be secured for a longer-term framework agreement. Bonn has high hopes of gaining approval but the Brussels technocrats will not be slow to voice their misgivings.

Prague will take careful note of the progress of economic talks with Bonn before itself deciding to make the next move. This wait-and-see approach has its

The Federal government could and should first concentrate on contacts with the Poles. Disregarding the Moscow talks for a moment, negotiations with Warsaw merit not only priority but also careful tending by Bonn diplomats.

Once negotiations with Warsaw have come to a successful conclusion ways and means of reaching agreement with Prague and Budapest will be found. In dealings with the Eastern Bloc Bonn cannot afford to bite off more than it can chew at any given moment But Husak's gesture has been noted and welcomed. It is gratifying

(Frankfurter Allgomeine Zeitung für Doutschland, 12 December 1969)

entrusted with delicate task This country's 62-year-old man in Moscow, Helmut Allardt, who was the were hardly designed to earn him genuine respect in Soviet eyes. to East-West diplomacy. From November 1962 to March 1963 his first official

Bonn for his handling of the signature of the non-proliferation treaty, has been entrusted by the Federal government with the task of conducting the first round of talks with the Soviet Union on an agreement to renounce the use of

These difficult and far-reaching negotiations represent the second attempt since the establishment of diplomatic relations with Moscow in 1955 to achieve a major improvement in post-war rela-tions between Bonn and the Kremlin.

Allardt's qualifications to conduct negotiations of such importance comes best to light in a comparison with his predecessor, the late Hans Kroll, whose popularity among advocates of rapprochemment between the two countries can only be accounted for as the result of insufficient acquaintance with the true state o

For talks with such hard-boiled negotistors as the Russians it is advisable not to possess personal characteristics by which the Soviet Union sets little store in the selection of its own diplomats.

A sense of self-importance, personal ambition and the resulting inclination not to obey instructions to the letter are high on the list of these acgative qualities, all of which Hans Kroll possessed to a high degree. For the Soviet Union they and no doubt unaccustomed material made him easy meat and consequently popular as an opposite number but they

Allardt is made of altogether different stuff. A tall, slender diplomat whose voice alone - cool, considered and discreet - gives him more time to reflect than the blustering, irascible Kroll, he conveys the impression of responding to the importance of the task entrusted to him in the form of a kind of dutiful determination to succeed.

His wary objectivity, always essential in Moscow, leaves his Soviet opposite numbers with no opportunity whatsoever of playing on his own personality in the negotiations and so making him a poten-

tial weak link as far as his own ment is concerned, which was almost invariably the case with Kroll.

On taking over from his brilliant predecessor, von Walther, who had reached retirement age, Allardt could hardly in the circumstances have been said to have a profound knowledge of Soviet problems

or even of the Russian language.

To this day deeply disinclined to engage in speculative analysis of any kind, Allardt succeeded in a very short space of time in acquiring a knowledge of difficult sufficient for the task in hand.

Allardt is, by the way, no newcomer

mission in the Eastern Bloc as head of the commercial section of the Foreign Office was the leadership of the Inter-Ministerial delegation in Warsaw that after five months of negotiation signed the first official trade agreement between this country and Poland and put into practice a concept of setting up trade missions in Eastern Bloc countries.

Unfamiliarity with the Russian language, often made out by people who know no better to be a handicap, is virutally irrelevant for an ambassador in Moscow. As Clausewitz said, a general need not know how many parts a gun has but he must know how far it will shoot.

When all is said and done Allardt has fairly good contacts with high-ranking Soviet officials. He recently entertained chairman of the Soviet trade union confeder Shelyepin and eleven other members au meniber Alexan of the trade union central council.

In the long run the unassuming way in which this country's present ambassador in Moscow attaches not the slightest importance to the sidelines and outward appearances stands to gain him Sovict sympathy not as a diplomat and as a host.

With the aid of these qualities Allarda has succeeded in a relatively short space of time in overcoming reserve, something difficult for any German in the Soviet Union, and carning regard and respect. . In all correspondence please qualt 13

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG,

All out effortly politics

'peace researd The future relationship of the CDU and

Federal President Gustav II. would willingly visit the People lie of Poland provided diplo tions had been established and visit rendered possible, he i Foreign Press Club in Bonn First, he said, Bonn and Wan hat is the future for CDU/CSU rela-

with each other? Can these two Asked whether he advocate is which at present form a comdiscussions with the Poles deal Opposition in the Bundestag be current wave of anti-Semitism reted to come closer together or is the President replied that this task on the Opposition benches would be in a better position to drive a wedge between them?

Polish Jews once talks had got the CDU is at the present filled Heinemann stressed his into ideas for discussions between first visiting neighbouring come groups. Meantime the CSU Fetacked during the war and f, state faction in the Bundestag is visited by a German head of state sing amid its own ranks in small.

The Federal Republic, he saigroups what suggestions to put for-to be on as good terms with the Their deliberations are only with the West. It should have hatht to the attention of the Christian in view from 1945 on. That this crats belatedly.

been the case had been one of the past the party chairmen have for his clash with Konrad Adenas but their heads together. Franz Mistrust of Bonn's new pt Strauss conferred with Konrad wards the Eastern Bloc is under and later with Ludwig Erhard Heinemann maintained. He enformation of gobernments in Bonn. moreover, that it had the expess general state organisations always val of the Western Allies.

Foreign Minister Walter Schol independently as any coalition menting on Czechoslovak readi, when the President of the Federal talk with the new Federal governic spoke to the parties about stated that the Social and Free Lations for Chancellor the CSU had tic coalition is willing to exact spokesman and its own vote, possibility together with the goal the spokesman said and which in Prante.

A matter of hours after the k with the CDU. But what would First Secretary Husak's interview if the Christian Social Union ever reiterated, in an interview with priscordantly with its erstwhile part-

reiterated, in an interview with discordantly with its erstwhile partWelle, the Federal government's degood relations with all Eastern Erything is all right between the countries, including Czechoslovak. The day after Gustav Husak's and the union parties as a whole, tion Rudo Pravo, the Czech parties to the President of the state underscored Prague's willingness relations with Bonn on a normal at the same time the paper normal state organisation had its own the Federal government has yet to deal, its own committee, its own that the major step without that the major step without the normalisation can hardly be explored an independent parliamentonne about. Bonn has yet to deal the same time the paper normalisation can hardly be explored in the countries of an independent parliamentonne about. Bonn has yet to deal the same time the paper normalisation of the CDU/CSU Bundestag (Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 becars).



CSU - an open question

Franz Josef Strauss

twenty years standing that CDU and CSU members of the Bundestag do form one parliamentary party, but there is no reason why it should be considered a matter of course that this will continue.

It is also a twenty year old tradition that the CSU does not exist outside Bavaria and that the CDU doess not operate in Bayaria. The sister parties have marked off their own territory and do not want to get in each other's way. But opinions have been expressed in CSU headquarters that it is not absolutely necessary for the party to feel itself hemmed in by the state borders of Bavaria.

These rumours have not to date been taken very seriously by the CDU or even the CSU. But now under the auspices of Franz Josef Strauss the CSU seem to be on the point of spreading their wings. Mistrusting people in the CDU are of the opinion that their allies could be extending their scope over the whole of the Federal Republic.

The opinions of other people show that an expansion of the CSU out of Bavaria could tax their financial and organisational capacity. On top of this in the election campaign Strauss found little sympathy in northern areas of the Federal Republic.

Earlier on the CDU in Lower Saxony had shown a certain tendency would not have such an easy time in these areas as Strauss once thought. And if Strauss can russle up several CDU voters who would prefer to vote CSU if the other hand to find voters in Bavaria who would prefer to vote for the Christian Democrats rather than the Christian Social Union.

Needless to say a CSU in Lower Saxony or even North Rhine-Westphalia would counterbalance a Bavarian CDU.

Richard Stücklen has said that the CSU allies are not trying to lure members away from the Christian Democrats. The CSU would like to increase its influence within the CDU just as its Federal state organisation would like to make greater use of their power within the whole parliamentary party.

When Stücklen says that these CDU allies in the CDU wanted to do active work in the CSU's policy making he must mean that they wish to be spokesmen of this policy in the CDU. He is obviously assuming to himself that CDU policy and the policy of the count the policy of the count the joint Opposition will not always agree.

CSU chairman Franz Josef Strauss is calling for a strong Opposition. But at the same time there is a good deal of uncertainty about Strauss. Once again he is convalescing and trying to get over his broken arm and his plans for the future are not clear to anyone since they are presumably not yet clear to him.

Even his colleagues in the CSU cannot say whether Strauss aims to become a minister in the Bundestag again, Prime Minister of Bavaria or one of the top men in economics.

But it is clear that he wants relentless opposition in Bonn to the Brandt-Scheel government's inter German Relations' policy and policy towards the East Bloc. He rejected the idea that the CDU should be an integrated middle-of-the-road party.

Though Strauss shows no anxiety about the label "conservative" the CDU

The CDU is not moving towards the left. But the CSU is remaining to the right of the Christian Democrats. The test case

State of the Nation speech to be given on 14 January 1970

Willy Brandt will give the first state of the nation report on 14 January 1970 in

The Council of Elders in Bonn said recently that the debate would last until 16 January.

The Bundestag has just commenced its Christmas recess which will last until 1 January. (DIE WELT, 9 December 1969)

for the extent of this trend and for its success or failure will come with the Bavarian elections in a year's time. It has been proved that in Bavaria a party which shows itself to be independent in Bonn is gaining an advantage. Proof for this comes from the attitude being adopted by Bavarian members of the SPD parliamentary narty even though this c

But if the election in Bavaria supports the CSU's new trend it will not longer be at all possible to give a different answer about the future relationships of CDU and CSU. Everything will remain the

Alfred Rapp (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zoltung für Deutschland, 10 December 1969

The German Tribustoclear away the cobwebs. After the

PUBLISHER. Diedrah Remede [DITOR-IN-CHIEF ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN CHIL

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDIT Citoffing Penny

GENERAL MANAGER Henry Remede Poblicated to Related to Verlag Carbit 21 Schoole Aussicht, Habbitt

Tel: 2 35-12 35 - Teles, 02-100

Printed by



Are got a Henry and Verlands det Hatetanin Blanks liert

ore published to ecoperation with the electric translative, rather than liberal, FDP of leading newspapers of the federal last turned its back on the party at Germany They are complete transfer ariginal lest, in no way obiidged of the red-alred

n. which expens on the estape ? el po. i oddiets

fons they were delighted to find a

mass of voters turned their backs on FDP on election day, 28 September. the a series of members and offihave left the ship.

Munich and Hanover, in Kiel and burg there have been spectacular salions of FDP members who have over to the CDU. is no wonder that former party

man Erich Mende has aimed vehereproaches at the present FDP up. Mende's commment on the of transfusing new blood into the y from the left-wing was, "fallacious,

said that experimenting would have brought to a halt since the FDP's strenght lies in its middle-ofboad men.

It the same time it is doubtful Wer Erich Mende's panacea for the will really set it on its feet again. at could be considered certain is All orbides which the German travel a large part of the predominantly

telections and joined forces with the It is very much a moot point whether e men would return to the ship

and further ado if the FDP were to he present coalition disband. lowin these people back would be far

Free Democrats and their future as a party

easier if the new government were to take, whether they return to the embrace develop some successful policies and des- of the CDU or form a decidedly loyal troy some of the prejudices against it.

What may also be considered certain is

that a fair percentage of the electorate which would have given its votes to the FDP finally decided to vote for the SPD since, after twenty years of CDU-led government they had decided it was high time for a change of government.

Of these a large number must have been members of the younger generation and the middle-aged who connect liberal tinct possibility that a good number of these would have maintained their loyalty to the Free Democrats or if they were not FDP voters would have joined the party if they had been made aware in good time and clearly enough that the party was resolved to coalesce only with the Social Democrats and not with any other party.

Now we may ask ourselves whether this group will ever find their way back to the FDP. Certainly not if the new government should founder as a result of failures of the FDP. What their attitude will be if the new government succeeds with the aid of the FDP is not so clear out.

Whatever road the Free Democrats

partnership with the SPD they will con-tinue to find themselves in a less hopeful

The skies around the Free Democrats have clouded over in every direction. This is also true in fact particularly true if the FDP should try to form a kind of opposition within the coalition.

It may come as cold comfort to the liberals that their dilemma, when considered from its bases, can only superfiideas with progressive ideas. It is a discially be narrowed down to the question of how they should be planning their tactics to avoid losses no both wings.

The Free Democrats have not been a self-contained party for some time. Through long years of opposition they have represented a kind of latent coalition of at least two manifestations of liberalism, which in German history have spent more time split than allied, In Bismarck's empire they were the Progressive and National Liberals, in the Weimar Republic they were the German Democratic Party and the Deutsche Volks-

This leads up to another consideration. There is a certain amount of liberal

conceptions and aims which has found a footing and spread in the other parties. This must put the quustion of the exis-tence of an independent liberal party more and more in doubt.

The independent liberal parties have at least served one purpose in that they have provided a liberal challenge to other parties, even if this is not a justificiation in itself for their existence. Lately however large sections of the SPD including many of its representatives have shown to be a left-wing liberal national party

(Volkspartel).
The CDU's best chance to regain lost power is by extending its liberal tendencies rather than becoming a liberal-conservative national party. In these circumstances it seems that the liberal cause might best be served in welding the SPD into one social-liberal union. One preparatory stage for this might be a join campaign for the next election and the promise of both parties to take over governmental responsability. It may well be that the FDP is forced to this if it does not want to drop right below the five per cent level.

This would not be a happy event for devotees of liberal principles if it meant that a number of liberal politicians had to leave this country's politics for good. This is the vital factor in whether a party calling itself liberal continues to exist.

> Manfred Thier (STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 10 December 1969)



INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

Convincing youth of difficulties involved in recognition

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Stiddeutsche Zeitung

It is not easy to convince an intelligent sixteen-year-old of the reasons why the Federal Republic should not (yet) recognise the German Democratic Republic in

It is easy to ask the question but the answer is necessarily complicated. Moral arguments are involved and historical consideration play their part. Consideration of the issue must include questions of value such as what do we get out of it and what do we pay for it. It must be based on the concensus of opinion of the majority of people both sides of the demarcation line and this majority does not yet exist.

But a sixteen-year-old will not be very much convinced by this. He may end the discussion with the cold reference that time is doubtlessly against the Federal Republic and for the GDR.

His ideas of time are however limited. The last twenty years have produced surprises that nobody could have forecast. Nobody should take amis the young's clear interpretation of the issue nor the general solutions that they have thought up. It is indeed an attribute of youth to live within simple schemes of

Rut it can be said without any false pretension or avuncular forbearance that the consideration of political possibilities is a matter for adults. They must bear the responsibility for their mistakes or at least they should,

People aged 25, 30 and 35 no longer belong to the youth. Anyone of this age who is a member of a party's youth organisation must put up with strict yard-sticks being applied to his capacity of political judgement and that of delegates. These men want to make policies and consequently devote their reason and strength of action to the general and the concrete. They demand the political sphere for themselves. They are justifiably outraged when they are called late versions of the German poet Walter Flex whose maxim was to remain "pure" even when mature. As realists they will certainly defend themselves passionately against the insinuation that their brains are clouded by romanticism. But they make it fifficult for political chroniclers to confirm this. Here are the examples.

For years members of the youth organisations of the Social Democrats, Free Democrats and occasionally the Christian Democrats have demanded an immediate. unconditional recognition of the GDR, a full recognition under international law with the result that it would become a foreign state. This demand is put forward with growing insistence. Considered arguments for and against are no longer heard. The call for such action is usually greeted with enthusiastic applause and only occasionally a weak booing, mostly

The change of government in Bonn has altered none of this. Delegates at the conference of the Young Socialists as well as some Young Liberals have proved this. It is almost as if this demand for immediate recognition of the GDR could see the end of all international and external political difficulties. Is this a in May 1968 - a continuation of the reaction, a counterweight to the all too Mainz Congress six months previously protracted and all too empty adherence which was broken off because of harsh

to the national doctrine of reunification? This may be an explanation.

Other symptoms make it clear that this is more than mere reaction. Resolutions at this sort of youth conference are normally aimed against the Greek mili-tary dictatorship, Spanish Fascism and American "war crimes". These are morally and democratically legitimate and justifiable at any time.

But there is no justification why, in the same breath, the GDR, one of the least free unconstitutional states of Europe, should be brought into the world of least half-civilised states. This alone shows that the outcome is not political views and opinions but unpolitical ideology. This must be got into its right perspective. Many sensible reasons for the recognition of the GDR in international law by the Federal Republic could be introduced (but are not) into the argument, but not in the same breath as demands concerning the political morality of other states.

The meeting of Young Socialists in Munich revealed a more deep-rooted discontent. These thirty-year-old Social Democrats are obviously not at all pleased that SPD in now running the govern-ment. It seems that the whole idea of democracy at present is antipathetic to many of them. We cannot fail to gain the impression that they actually want something quite different, something "really" democratic, something genuine and not the despicable compromises and majority democracy with the resultant mediocrity.

Young Socialists have taken up a clear

position to the left of the party leader-

ship. For those who have observed this

young Social Democrat organisation

(with members up to the age of 35) in the

last few years this is in no way surprising,

Some time ago it seemed as if young

Social Democrats from Schleswig-Hols-

within the party with the status of an

the Young Socialists. On top of this only

Socialists comes from the party coffers.

Young Socialist leaders at the local level

have to be confirmed in their office by

the party or they can alternatively be

forced from their position. The SPD

leadership also provides a Federal Secret-

ary who has a seat and a vote on the

Young Socialist executive. They can thus

Young Socialists have been continually

The narrow limits imposed on the

At their Federal Congress in Frankfurt

control the policy of the organisation.

broken by them in the last two years.

On the basis of the statute the SPD

advisory council.

not even for the party itself.

With this discontent the Young Socialists find themselves in agreement with many other younger radical-democratic circles.

They have doubtlessly good reasons to put forward against the oligarchy of the party leadership. The so-called realism of old-stagers can scarcely indeed convince a younger man. He knows so many evils in the world have already been committed and justified in the name of this seemingly judicious realism.

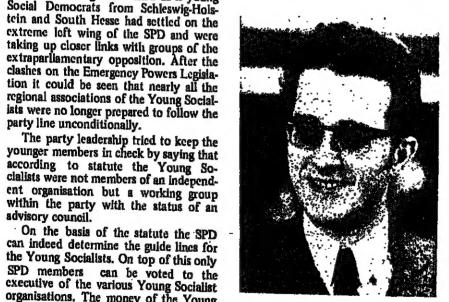
Now many of the young members are on the point of upsetting the gaming tables and inventing new rules, once again in the name of realism. With skilful use of words, they say that if the minority cannot use their power of persuasion and strength of action to become a majority the pure democrats are left with no other course of action than to revolt, or at least get out of the despicable game.

This attitude belongs in the context of those enthusiastic resolutions. Just like members of a religious sect the delegates do not allow themselves to be irritated by defeat. Set-backs lead them to demand a thoroughly pure ideological policy based

So Walter Flex and his demands for purity may be there in the backs of their minds. Max Weber warned of this forty years ago. He said that the professional politician did not need only passion, but also knowledge of the issues involved and, this must be stressed, humane judgment.

Hans Heigert (Silddoutsche Zeitung, 9 December 1969)

Swing to left widens between SPD and **Young Socialists**



Karsten Volgt, Young Socialists' new chairman

members.

clashes on the question of the recognition of the German Democratic Republic the Young Socialists declared their solidarity "with those participants of the rally organised by the Democratic Emergency Curatorium who, like the Young Socialists of the SPD, regard the prevention of existing plans for emergency powers legislation as a question of life and death for democracy in the Federal

The views of the extra-parliamentary opposition already are established firmly

Young Socialists WEST BERLIN entirely happy will SPD-FDP coalitie

Parties do not have an easy time their youth. Their extremism is venient as they have not yet at the selves of those hopes that older mer lost a long time ago in daily batt

That can be advantageous as the tian Democrats recently found at the illusion is almost perfect. A thirty their efforts towards long overlap-yard hall is fitted with a brightly forms they can rely above all and carpet. The only decoration is progressive forces within the basical aluminium sculpture by the Union organisation.

Social Democrats, it seems, must be glance like an example of op-art.

At their Federal Congress in wher for 650 deputies. In two gal-Young Socialists did not leave any discretion of the chamber are places behind that they do not consider 196 journalists, 96 diplomats and a questions answered with the formation of the socialists. I there is consider 292 visitors. the Socialist-Liberal coalition. I visitor would think that he was in a

The previous chairman, Peter Commodern parliament building, with was voted out of office becar regard to conserving space, where advocated the party's Godesberg were still adding the finishing gramme. And the SPD business a Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski had to ke is difficult for the visitor to realise congress without giving the speech; he is standing on an historical spot.

il is true. In this very hall, though it The title of the proposed specifick different then, on Wednesday, 5 "What is a reform party and what ember 1894 at one o'clock in the role of Young Socialists?" Demon Kaiser William II laid the final were obviously so assured of their of the Reichstag building after ten that the position of the party diswork. interest them.

Such an attitude is not with enkhe-Schillingsfürst made a speech dangers. The Young Socialists coefficients and harmony reign in its its position in the open discussion. By this spirit lead those men (Handelsblatt, 8 December are chosen to further the welfare of

spite of these words of exhortation in the ranks of Young Socialists of was a scandal during the very first

impire." That was 75 years ago.

work in groups of the extra-parliance that took place the rollowing day, opposition and join their marches and bemoerat Wilhelm Liebknecht tethe express wishes of the party land scated engrossed in a newspaper ship, risking party proceedings last the Kaiser's health was proposed. of the extra-parliamentary opposite 1945 only the battle-scarred facade join the Young Socialists in order to old Reichstag remained. The buildabasis from which they can interface served as parliament for no more 38 years. The last sessions of the

The theories and ideologies of the state of the Weimar Republic were Left fascinated Young Socialists with on 6, 7 and 9 December 1932. Hitler no longer content with the mere part of Reich Chancellor on 30 January ism determined mainly by the paint the Reichstag building burned leadership and the older party manual in the night of 28 February 1933, awing also the members' chamber.

As the elections were so near sound also the members' chamber.

politicians' first reactions were reside week later after a wave of Nazi Party manager Hans-Jürgen Wischne came the elections of the Reichstag wanted to solve the problem by reduce was now accommodated in the the upper age limit of the Young Southers house on the opposite side of ists to 25. This would have had the later deep Republik. Communists had of making them politically irrelevant all bemocrats who could oppose the shown that the Munich congress to Democrats who could oppose the shown that the trend of the Young Act proposed in the first session Socialists towards the left is confined new parliament.

and the gap between the party and the gap between the party and the gap between the party and the gap winds and as a governing party and socialists.

SPD wants, and as a governing party and socialists.

SPD wants, and as a governing party and socialists.

SPD wants, and as a governing party and socialists.

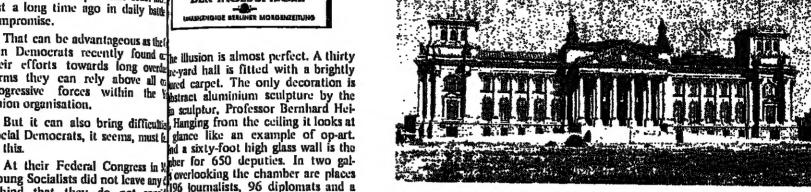
SPD wants, and as a governing party and socialists.

will in the corner towers of Reichstag building. It was often hit Young Socialists have made it substant and in the last few days of the clear that they consider the concept Soviet artillery and flame throwers Social Democratic "Party of the Peter the demolition work. The interior to be outdated and have demanded completely gutted and a grey stone claist policies. Because of its not been "To the German People" during majority in the Bundestag the party of its World War stood mockingly over try to win over further sections of the port of the port of the port of the party o

population who have been more in the population who have been more in the formulation with the Union parties in the formulation, head of the department for with the programmatic views of the formulation which was still jority of Young Socialists. The party of that city, found that the building not have anything to do with the formulation was also the was some pecially as the influence of the formulation was some with the war so well that experts had put socialists in the whole party is neglected to use.

Only the facade remains of the old Reichstag building

DER TAGES SPIEGEL



The restoration of the Reichstag building is now completed. Keiser Wilhelm II opened the building in December 1894. It was burnt down in 1933 and then almost completely destroyed by bombs during the Second World War.

This set off a chain of discussion governed by both emotions and expertise, a discussion that is not ended today, a quarter of a century later and after the end of the ten years taken to renovate the

One extreme of this discussion was the roposal to reconstruct it as a sort of nistorical museum. The other extreme was the proposal to pull it down altogether and build a completely new parliamentary building.

In the final plans Berlin architect Professor Paul Baumgarten set the two extremes side by side. This solution is convincing primarily because of its honesty and because it does not try to merge two things that are incompatible.

Over five thousand square yards of new space were gained from new cons-

truction in the exterior walls. In place of the old dome storey appear two new storeys invisible from the outside and containing around 120 offices. With its 200 offices, 21 large chambers, the plenary chamber and the spacious reading and rest rooms and lounges the Reichstag today has much more room than the Bundestag in Bonn.

The only thing missing is the deputies. And unless appearances are deceptive they will be even rarer in the future. For the time being Berlin will not follow Bonn's example and build a block of flats on the Spree to accommodate members of the Bundestag. Plans have been in existence for this since the and of the

The Bundestag's decision to forego a demonstrative gesture of its presence in

Berlin has recnetly led to a series of well-intentioned suggestions of what to do with the building costing 105 million Marks only a stone's throw from the Wall.

But the House of Deputies, accommodated in Schöneberg Town Hall for the past twenty years, shows little inclination to move in, in spirt of its present cramped quarters, especially as it would mean sitting not far from the secret microphones of the East for which wallshowever thick- are no longer a problem. Their reluctance can be understood.

Whether- as the other side has proposed- representatives of the German Democratic Republic would be ready to sit here at the same table as envoys from the Federal Republic whose right to be present in the city is disputed is a question that can be shelved- it is im-

Finally the thought of having East-West discussions, like the European security conference wanted so much by Moscow, in the shadow of the Wall is not such a bad idea. But it is to be doubted whether the Kremlin would want to demonstrate so visibly to the rest of the world what the confirmation of the status quo in Europe would include.

Decision along the following lines will have to be taken. The Bundestag will not completely forego its presence in Berlin. From time to time committees will sit in some of the large chambers and there will also be additional space here for large

"May the building remain a memorial of a great era in which as a reward for a war won with great difficulty the Empire rose in new majesty, an exhortation to future generations to cherish faithfully what their fathers fought for with their blood. Amen!" That was the end of the 1894 speech. The hollow pathos of these words perished in the ruins of two world wars. No great words have so far been May it stay that way.

Jürgen Schmädeke (DER FAGESSPILGEL, 5 December 1969)

German policy is a policy of peace. Peace polley is German policy. Neither is attainable without the other. Let us call it German Policy integrated German policy, combined with all spheres of policy in content, reference and style.

The foundations have been present for years. A necessary pre-condition was created when obstacles were set up to prevent extremists from entering the Bundestag. Integrated German policy would following article. immediately be endangered in the event of extremism once again becoming rife. Further consolidation is necessary as a Is there a German policy at all? consequence, we must not fall asleep. Talks with citizens of this country must last longer than a few weeks every few

more direct democracy. Of course having a showdown with the extremist parties is not enough. When words like "sell-out" and "policy of renunciation" are bandled about then the black shadow of the twenties re-emerges. During this period Gustav Stresemann's of international understanding was crushed because it was labelled "policy of fulfilment", Both we and the world know how that ended. A policy of defamation is anti-national and anti-European.

years. An external peace policy needs

The effectiveness of this country's peace policy will eventually depend on the readiness of all democratic forces in Germany itself. In the Federal Republic the ruling parties can and must provide for moderation and restraint. In the German Democratic Republic those who scriously want peace must stop their campaign of hate.

Essential parts of peace policy are the objectivisation of inner-German talks and the humanisation of inner-German relationshins

castles in the air?

theme of this year's annual congress of the Germany Indivisible Curatorium in Berlin. Its executive chairman W.W. Schütz interprets this theme in the

Answers to guestions as to what Germany s today vary wildly. Basic Law states categorically that there is still a Germany. The establishment of Germany as a goal is not only to be found in the Federal Republic's Basic Law. In the GDR constitution of 6 April 1968 we can also read that we must strive to overcome the division of Germany. There, however, imperjalism is made responsible for the division. The constitution demands "the progressive rapprochement between the on the basis of democracy and socialism". The contrary is thus made plain but the aim of a unified state can be seen.

Reunification is a constitutional mandate on both sides of the demarcation line. Opposing forms of society must be politically discussed. Germany will have to face up to this rivalry in the seventieswith peaceful methods. In the first twenty years Germany has not done justice to these constitutional clauses. Both the Federal Republic and the GDR have lived wrapped up in themselves. The picture of the other part of Germany is still frag-

When the Federal Republic began a policy of rapprochement obstacles raised

by the other side became even more insurmountable. Peaceful competition between opposing social systems presupposes peaceful meetings.

As the German Question is rooted in the European question all nations interested in ensuring peace in Europe have an interest in a reconcilable and humane settlement of inner-German relations: A contractual relationship between two states belonging to one German nation is offered. Territorial integrity is confirmed. The way towards a peaceful cooperation in Germany and Europe is shown. The connection between satisfaction in Germany and a peaceful European order is visible. Those who continue a policy of confrontation between the two Germanies are blocking the way to a guaranteed peace in Europe.

The offer of friendly cooperation removes the barriers to a European security conference. Readiness for a neighbourly relationship between the two Germanies also aids reconciliation between the two Europes. German policy becomes a policy of European peace.

Not all that much time must be allowed to go by unused. All the same many aspects of peace policy will demand many years. If at the beginning of the seventies there is a European security conference between the governments of the Warsaw Pact countries, the Nato countries and neutral representatives, that would be only a beginning. A permanent security conference for Europe would have to develop from this, a permanent conference comparable to the one to which Austria owes the composition of her state treaty.

> (DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSRI ATT. 7 December 1969)



competition "Prix Futura" mainly

hat television companies would waken

his was very wise of them since there

ack of productions with a futur-

demanded for the competition were

themes which had not yet been

For this first such competition

thing to do with the future. Drama-

wiser Hammerschmidt of the second

sion channel said that it resembled a

here was every kind of television film

e sen from science fiction to docu-

mical treatment of refuse disposal (A

"leamwork" which must be carried

OPERA

Francis Burt's 'Barnstable' premiered in Kassel

Stiddeutsche Zeitung

No venerable person has ever sung so beautifully and pratingly on an opera stage as in the hour-long one-act opera Barnstuble or There's someone on the Roof (after James Saunders) by the 34-year-old Francis Burt, an Englishman now living in Vienna.

After the complete downfall of the house of Carboy he sings, "There is providence and everything is as it should be." Cocoa is still served on time, but by the mistress of the house and no longer by the maidservant whose nerves are as frayed as those of the daughter who finally no one bothers about any more. These two girls' warnings against impend-

People shoot at thrushes and afterwards fireplaces collapse but the normally subtle super-British ignored this. And we are all related to them in some way or another according to the composer in the excellently produced programme.

The exaggeration of what we in this country call restraint into complete dourness is a typically British quality even though we cannot deny that there were and still are tendencies here to consider tradition, propriety and the citizen's duty to keep public order as the utmost wisdom even in times of turmoil.

Anybody who learns from catastrophes could have come out with the atternative title of Samuels. Danishook. People indulging in understatement have to deny the existence of an invisible, mysterious person called Barnstable who is obviously up to some mischief on the roof. The parson cannot fit Barnstable in with the world as he sees it. He emerges from the debris of the downfall with a sweet smile on his face and platitudes on his lips. For him the world has not

Francis Burt has mastered the difference with a subtle stroke of genius. For Barnstable he chose a twelve-note series. fle claims that the rigidity of this com-positional method would be a good way to characterise the superhuman man to gether with electronic notes. This thought is dangerous especially as it is confronted here by life on the realistic level, connected with tonality.

Recently the avant garde or at least those who used a twelve-note series said that tonality was unreal and dead. But the tonality of Burt's dour characters is so melodic, almost reminiscent of Strauss, that this does not seem to be true. Or does yesterday's dour attitude in the drama correspond to traditional musical composition? Burt plans and stratifies his tonality so that the restoration is interrupted. There remain points for discussion. Whatever the stylistic and dramatic aspects the significance of this it is of decisive importance that Burt fi two levels. The Barnstable music is supported more and more by the music signalling the decline. It penetrates into the sphere of tonality, changes its function. At the end we hear a delicate twelve-tone lyrical air to remind us of the more or less complete metamorphosis of the Carboys.

The musical transformation makes Burt compelling listening. At the beginning the score was clumsy and the libretto difficult to understand because the

A scene from Burt's 'Banstable'

orchestra had too much to do. The result could be nothing other than a lack of

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Hilde Spiel's translation of the libretto would have helped — but it simply could not be heard. A good part of the blame must be borne by the soloists, but the high pitch and the colourful though not always clear music cannot be completely exonerated. The electronic parts did not contrast with this enough and obviously the technique needed for a solution was lacking. The music from the loudspeaker merged more easily with the instruments than with the voices.

All in all, we are one more successful one-act opera. It can and should be put on many stages in spite of diffciulties of producing these half operas even in the largest and technically most efficient opera houses. There are plenty of good operas with which it can appear. In Kassel it was performed with Puccini's Gianni

It remains to be seen if Burt is able to progress to a whole-length grand opera after his Barnstable.

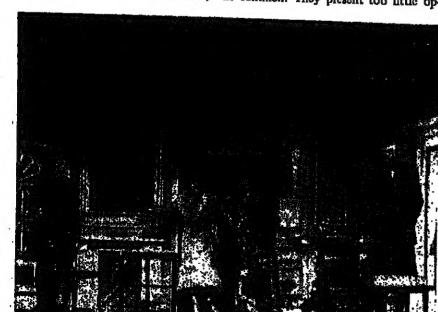
Stage technicians at Kassel got into some difficulty when it came to demolishing piece by piece Carboy House, built in the style of the nineteenth century by Thomas Richter-Forgach. First cracks appeared, the walls become looser, holes appeared in the floor, everything came apart and a canopy of manycoloured dust settled. Those inside forced their way out unhurt and happy. The only thing the audience saw of the daughter were her legs sticking up in the

Bohumil Herlischka's production was more brilliant than ever apart from a few gags that he had added and a few misrepresentations. He concentrated on characterisation of the simplest sort. It was so precise and the typical gestures of those involved - the person for instance - were so accurate that it is no exaggeration to speak of it as one of the most sound and valid operatic productions of

The ensemble, competent without being exciting, had rehearsed well. The way Gerd Albrecht conducted was exacthalf-way between cool distance and works. emotional involvement. The music was balanced and the abundant melodies came through authentically and effective-

The evening of the premiere was well worth attending from both visual and musical points of view. Those present can

Wolf Eberhard von Lewinski





Margot Werner as Lady S and Heinz Bosi as Casanova in Egk's ballet it fashion style (Transplantation) to a domide child (The Hopes of a Young Girl).

Egk's ballets are undemanding

Werner Egk's ballets Joan of Tsarissa and Abraxas were both written in the forties and have both become popular in

this country.
They both have one advantage. Mcdiocre ensembles can cope with the ballets under not so talented choreographers. All the choreographer needs is a little stage

Both works contain roles that prove profitable though without laying too much claim to dancing ability.

This successful formula of the forties has in the meantime lost all its charm and piquancy. There has been too much change on the ballet scene, in this coun-

Werner Egk's latest ballet Cusanova in London consists of ten scenes and recenthad its premiere in the Bavarian State Opera in Munich. Egk himself conducted. It appears as a novelty of yesteryear, a sullen reminiscence of his early ballet

The music suggests no new possibilities of movement to the choreographer. It only forces him to reel off a series of actions that contain an immoderate amount of originality and result in the ballet degenerating into a series of arid and foolish steps and gestures.

Egk has his Casanova move from scene to scene. But all the scenes have one thing (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 December 1969) in common. They present too little op-

portunity for choreographic must which the work could justify itself Egk's scenes are illustrative. Inti-Brecht tradition a screen appears

scenes and on this is projected the making for Rundschare the next scene. This is what Bredie the making to receive the scene. have described as epic ballet. But throughout the work that

And this is not only the fault of the naturn 1970 when Richard choreographer, Janine Charrat.

Egk's score has few rhythmid the street, Ginter Grass will lights. It has none of the war the with him in an advisory function. dance that altains any status of \$4

stormy energy of his earlier compact would be quite correct to assume for ballet. It whispers and roam with Grass' decision to tie himself to a and indulges in colourful mixture the is a result of the good contact he and indulges in colourful miximum and result of the good contact in always sound as if the composite had with Richard Münch, particularly proud of them even though there is to two worked together on productenson for him to be. The outline of the action is so den Aufstand (The People Re-

the usual that it can almost be b the usual that it can almost be made that Egk's accidently composed the decision of novelist, poet and again, and fused Trarissa and Abstraction Grass to forge a closer alliance Central episodes from both there is Münch is to be applicated. Grass appear only slightly altered in Casalina how tricky relationships are at the There are the dice games, application Theatre and it seems likely that seduction at the ball and dance are very difficulties are what encouragements of foreign there is the theory. With to join

seduction at the ball and dance are very difficulties are what encouragemezzi offering theatre in the theatre limit to join.

But everything is marked "while decision signals a good deal of rate." No single scene attains the sonfidence and courage, both of of the earlier ballets. Egk's theatre it has slipped. His feeling for choreoffice of the stage in Hamburg. effect, once so reliable has aband for the manager of the Frankfurt him this time. The old flare is still the manager of the Frankfurt but it no longer sets anything alight. One surprising thing is that there are undersooned to be undersooned the cally a two-person ballet with additional attacked from all sides, the ornamental effects of a choreoff drama critics.

The theatre audiences nature. Casanova, an crotic scounds in soil fourth can point out that he is not uncrotic and unfascinating way this dependent on suggestions from outcould be an eighteenth century less but is also capable of developing could be an eighteenth century loss but is also capable of developing bank clerk. The only other figure is an of his own. He is emerging from the work full of figures is the myster role in which he cast himself to a Lady S, considered to be his steady stan extent. This is welcome news. though others share her love. Apart he is not immediately certain how a little leggy dancing Janine Chamber Grass views his future work for not produce anything worthy of metal Frankfurt theatre. He has spoken of in the love dialogue.

in the love dialogue.

Margot Werner, who plays Lady the will only become clear in practice somehwat lascivious. The scenes of the he visualises any sweeping structure appears with the famed to changes among the theatre hierarchy seducer bear the stamp of youth changes among the theatre hierarchy seducer bear the stamp of youth changes among the theatre hierarchy seducer bear the stamp of youth changes among the theatre hierarchy seducer bear the stamp of youth that is dramatic modus operands. Changes can certainly see that reforms what she has been doing reliably the unavoidable. One interesting point twenty years.

(DIF WELT, 2 December 1) a contemporary drama and a theatri-

Frankfurt Theatre cal style built up of various individual characteristics and details.

Günter Grass advises at the

A similar questiom arose at the Munich Kammerspielen when another dramatist, Heinar Kippardt became their theatrical adviser.

The future of the future lies

in the present

DIE WELT

Funny Thing Happened on the Way to

the Rubbish Dump) from Great Britain.

No surprise that a first prize winner

could not be found. The Prix Futura, a

golden trophy, was not awarded since

only one film submitted corresponded to

the demands made by the jury and the

already mentioned which was praised as

being just right for television and very

constructive. The bronze prize went to

And with that the series of prize-

Japan for an entry on the problem of artificial limbs exemplified by a thali-

A silver award went to the British film

In all 17 films from ten countries.

organisers of the competition.

The choice of a chief dramatic advisor for Frankfurt has not yet been completed. Günter Grass will not take on this task, since it involves many facets and he would be unable to carry out his duties

But the choice of a man for this position has already been prejudiced by the appointment of Grass as stage adviser. This could be an advantage as long as

someone can be found to fill this role who is strong enough not be just a "yes-man" under Grass' and Münch's dic-

At any rate the theatre now has someone with something to say to the audience and the critics. It as been a long Peter Iden

worthy contributions dried up although one or two interesting futuristic problems were debated.

Among other themes there was the problem of survival in space and the developments of new kinds of robots (both from America), the future in space (Italy), famine (Great Britian and America) and an entry on research into the enigma of the human brain (Italy). A part of the film entries was concerned with decidedly current matters. "Professions of tomorrow" by Rudiger Proske and Max H. Rehbein, for example, belong on the television screen of years ago and not

the present day.

The facts of a gigantic re-structuring of professional life cannot be brought home to young people soon enough. The chief problem with all the film entries was that the facts they present change and date amazingly quickly and what is true today no longer applies tomorrow. Every ten years Man's knowledge doubles.

With this empo of change productions which have taken a long time in the making and may have needed two or three years from conception to completion cannot keep up with Man's progress. It was quickly determined that production methods in television must change.

The most appropriate formula for this state of affairs has been found by the futurolotists John McHale of New York, He said: "The future of the future lies in the present."

One of the greatest success of this competition was that it gave a clear progressed and information about it for public consumption has lagged behind.

Professor Christopher Jones, one of the team of scientists who had come to see the competition remarked disrespectfully that the films were so old they must have grown whiskers.

Enlightenment came in the afternoon discussion groups if not from the television broadcasts. The invitiation to many prominent from this and other countries was certainly the cleverest idea of the

The impression was given that England and America have a clear lead over European countries in their handling of material. This is largely due the uncon-(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 November 1969) ventional and unceremonious way in

The emblem of the 'Prix Futura

which the complex problems of the future are dealt with in Great Britian. There people seem far less over-awed by the huge revolutions which must most certainly come.

Accordingly the slogan for the first afternoon discussion group was "Anxiety in face of the future", but no one showed any anxiety.

This theme begs the question that the human being can not avoid being shocked by the future although a lot of work is done and must be done to head off this shock with information and enlightenment. One of the greatest contributors to this anxiety is, of course, the horror world of science fiction which paints an uncertain future in dark colours.

So we saw Spaniards manufacturing the idea of an artificial man (Homo Maximus). Swiss picturing the life of a single person in a fallout shelter and an American film showing a cell in which nine people were living from birth to death without ever leaving their 'home' films are hardly likely to stem the flood

The competition ran for four days and several times the theme recurred of how to apportion the riches of the world. Sociologists lead the way in pointing to an evolutionary development which will ease this problem. An Englishman, still very young, spoke of himself and his generation as just a transition phase towards the people of 2000 A.D.

Certainly an attitude such as this cannot be taken generally but it does goto show that humans, as a whole, must become more aware of the future and more prepared to deal with it.

> Lucie Schauer (DIE WELT, 29 November 1969)

Volker Schlöndorff, Peter Fleischmann and Klaus Müller-Laue joined the production team of Hallelujah Films in Munich this autumn. They are planning an ambitious programme of documentary films about the Federal Republic. This idea for this was given to them by their Brazilian colleagues.

Members of Hallelujah Films have sent

out a circular to other film producers with whom they are friendly saying:

"We are planning at Allelujah Films to set up a working unit of young producers to produce one hundred documentary films in the course of two to three years.

"The films will be between ten and thirty minutes long and will have a theme in common, that is to say, Federal Republic society viewed in all its many

"We are not planning any kind of sociological research but the producers working on the scheme will be giving their view of the world around them.

"This work will be undertaken with the aim of forging a recognisable national documentary style for this country just as the Poles and the Brazilians have forged

The Federal Republic on film

their own documentary style based on editing.

These films will not be just a version of a writer's script, nor a sociological Peter Fleischmann. treatise, nor a newsreel, but an indivior people, which reflect on the situation in which we find outselves.

involve the group of film makers regularly discussing the results of their work. We do not intend to produce 100 individual films but a composite using audio-visual

"The hundred films will be exported and should give a comprehensible and meangingful picture of the Federal Re-

public while at the same time showing how young producers from this country

"The film teams will be as small and flexible as possible, working with 16 mm film in colour and with full sound recording with as little commentary as possible and the minimum of stage direction and

"To date the following producers have agreed to join in this project: Erika Runge, Theo Gallehr, Klaus Müller-Laue, Werner Herzog, Volker Schlöndorff and

"The initial group of producers will dual's towards individual events, groups do their utmost to expand the team of producers to about twenty. There will be as much cooperation as possible. Even "Our planned modus operandi will during filming new producers will be able to join the group."

The cost of this project is estimated at between 1.5 million Marks and 2 million Marks. This is the first time such a project means of outlining the nature of our as this have even been thought of in the Federal Republic. It is to be hoped that the money can be found to finance these 100 short documentaries.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 November 1969)



EDUCATION

Teaching musical appreciation to 4-year-olds

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Four-year-olds at 27 music schools in the Federal Republic have just begun a new syllabus for early musical training.

This country's Association of Music Schools has developed a new method for this course with learning and teaching material tailor-made to the child. A new musical instrument for children has also been developed in cooperation with the musical instrument industry.

Music schools have thus answered demands of educationalists and psychologists to shape a child before it starts school according to the stage to which its intelligence has developed and its natural talents. This means that abilities present in the child in the years before starting school do not remain underdeveloped. Public discussion about reducing the age at which a child starts school is also to be seen in this context.

With this programme of early musical training for four to six-year-olds the positive effect of musical education on the one hand and, on the other hand, the best age for learning— that is five or six are being used in the teaching of basic musical knowledge. Until now musical education has not paid sufficient attention to opportunities of such early train-

A LUCKY CATCH...

Please send me your folders on Germany.

Deutsche Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr (DZF), Frankfurt a. M.

That's what it will be, your 1969 holiday in the Federal Republic of Germany

Warm hospitality, many tourist attractions, a great wealth of historic monuments

and art treasures, charming folklore events, this is what an exciting pragramme

offers you for this year's stay in Germany. Send this coupon today for the latest

information and free brochures full of practical advice on carefree travel in . . ,

GERMANY

YOUR COUNTRY FOR THE PERFECT HOLIDAY

Apply for folders with information on Germany by mailing the coupon is:

Deutsche Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr (DZF), Frankfurt a. M., Beethovenstraße 69.

Other countries provide perfect.examples in this field. France has the Ecole Maternell, the age of school entry in Britain is lower than here and children in both Japan and the Soviet Union are taught to play a musical instrument. Music schools in the Federal Republic are now trying to get basic musical education started earlier so that pupils can begin learning to play a musical instrument

The learning programme thus aims at an effective educational value of music and musical training at an early age. Children are introduced to music at an age and time at which they are not subject to other commitments and have a natural affinity to music. In this way they reach a standard of performance that enables them to play well for pleasure in later life or equips them for further training if music is to become their profession.

The content of the syllabus makes children conversant with musical techniques such as reading and writing music at an earlier age than normal as they are introdued earlier to a systematic training to play a musical instrument. The child thus reaches before puberty a standard of performance on his chosen instrument and a later divergence between musical desires and technical possibilities, as experienced today when young people play, can be avoided.

Music schools in this country are more



Young children playing in a recorder band during a music lesson

than just a musical kindergarten. The courses are run by qualified musicians who teach music systematically according to methods they themselves have developed. They are tailor-made for the child and the element of play is stressed.

The programme is arranged to last two years. Children start to learn at the age of four so that their basic musical training will be over by the time they enter primary school. At present teachers are being familiarised with the programme fixed for the first six months, in other words for the first twenty weeks. Every course is allotted 75 minutes a week and is attended by twelve children.

Apart from painting and drawing the lesson consists of games of movement, singing, recitations, acting, rhythmic and melodic hearing practice, instrumental practices on a keyboard or chimes and on percusion instruments such as drums, tambourines, triangles, cymbais and

In the first six months children become axquainted with the keys of C. A. and D and, rhythmically, with two note values, short and long or crotchets and quavers. In the next six months their knowledge is increased to five keys (C, A, D, F and G) and three note lengths, crotchet, quaver and minim.

After two years pupils will be conver-sant with the basic keys in the scale as well as the transpositions of C major, F major and E major. They will also be acquainted with crotchets, quavers, minims and semi-breves and also dotted crotchets and quavers.

At the beginning of the two-year course every child is given a school satchel with chimes, a musical primer, note-book and crayons. In every lesson the pupil receives a sheet with the new

has begun in 27 music schools early with drugs and other medicaments.

two courses and occupying allock
1,300 children was made possible to suppress the recipient's rejection cooperation between this country's mechanisms, but this caused extremely ciation of Music Schools and the machanisms, but this caused extremely hamful side-effects. Today it is usual to be evioustaticallike azathioprine or cyclophosamide. These prevent cell division of a programme of this type and suppress and are already used successfully to treat the music schools with all the need cancer.

they already know the notes and be but also other defence mechanisms, such values and will be able to concentrate a those against harmful microbes. That the instrument itself. A feeling of such that patients continually treated is an important stimulus here. Any with immunosuppressive drugs are subject who can play one instrument finds to all possible infectious diseases so that relatively easy to learn to play a second is a good first instrument is long-term chances of survival are The recorder is a good first instrument decreased. On top of this come toxic prepare the child for future instrument decreased. On top of this come toxic prepare the child for future instrument decreased. On top of this come toxic prepare the child for future instrument decreased. Work is continuing in all parts of the world to find new ways to transplant the age of twelve.

Work is continuing in all parts of the world to find new ways to transplant thought repair them and then put them back

individual practice.

Stone age drawing techniques with crayon for children

An old painting technique mastered by Stone Age Man in the caves of Altamira and the Efyptians in the reign of Pharaoh Tukenkamen is now enjoying growing popularity in art classes at schools in Bavaria. The method is crayon drawing.

Its most eager champion, Walter Weingart, a teacher from Hattenhofen, considers the wax crayon to be the best painting method for a child. It does not smudge, is easy to handle and the full, bright colours often sput the children on to surprising performances, even though many of them had failed in watercolour painting. This is not surprising as this technique is supposed to be one of the

As Walter Weingart is a specialist in crayon painting and drawing technique he

gives lectures to educationalists on below donor's protein.

Basically new ideas on this theme them to introduce crayon painting their lessons so that children come to the demand advice. As a talented painter he demand throw it is done. He takes along to evident the body of this rejection acchanism before the organ transplant onchanism before the organ transplant of the tricition acchanism before the organ transplant of the tricition accusally new ideas on this theme.

Basically new ideas on this theme are few at the beginning of the fifties.

It tried to rid the body of this rejection acchanism before the organ transplant of the tricition accusally new ideas on this theme.

It tried to rid the body of this rejection acchanism before the organ transplant of the tricition accusally new ideas on this theme.

It tried to rid the body of this rejection acchanism before the organ transplant of the tricition accusally new ideas on this theme.

It tried to rid the body of this rejection acchanism before the organ transplant of the tricition accusally new ideas on this theme.

It tried to rid the body of this fifting to the organ transplant of the tricition accusally new ideas on this theme.

It tried to rid the body of this fifting to the organ transplant of the tricition accusally new ideas on this theme.

It tried to rid the body of the fifting the tried to rid the body of this fifting to reduce the

(Münchner Merkur, 1 Decem

■ IMMUNOLOGY

Investigating organ transplants without risk

REDUCING REJECT MECHANISM BY CROSS BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS

Modern transplant surgery has without houbt achieved epoch-making successes, Skilful operations such as the heart translants that made a name for the cheerful South African Dr Christian Barnard are imost common place today even though ercat precautions are taken in many accs. For up to now nobody has succeeded in mastering the real danger of these transplants- the reject mechanism of the recipient's body against the donat-

Cooperation from the mothers Apart from specific cases- for exsential. What the child learns at at ample where tissue protein is the same in should be consolidated at home. both donor and recipient, where twins Musical schools participating in from the same ovum are concerned or programme of early musical educations bloodless tissue like a corner is receive the same unified teaching met used—it is necessary to keep the defence and use the same instruments, Chil mechanisms of the recipient's body in too receive the same learning man, theck for the rest of his life. This This programmed musical education normally demands continual treatment has begun in 27 music schools each with drugs and other medicaments.

When children finish this two hymphocyte sera that are also used against "preliminary" course they will be the kukaenia. They check especially the the age of six, to start playing a new asia agents of rejection, the lymphocytes instrument such as the violin, cells, is in the blood. The most modern means are the anti-

All these drugs restrain not only the Their progress will be relatively his ejection of alien protein in transplants they already know the notes and but also other defence mechanisms, such

Apart from the piano it is melodically the back orchestral instruments that are prefer to the body. This is theoretically posting the young. Playing in an orchestral blank of the body. This is theoretically posting the young. Playing in an orchestral blank of the body. This is theoretically posting the round of the professor thick, the Kiel blank of the body. This is the covered structural principles of macromolecules in organic individual practice. Esuc. This is however not yet possible as (STUTTGARTER ZEITE) topying the structures of even the simp-

For this reason most interest is focuskd on the development of new methods in check the body's rejection methods though without causing a general lack of the second that the recipient runs the risk of infection. A method must be developed ged that restrains only the rejection of

material necessary for prefiminary treatmust be obtained by killing inlined animals of the same stock (such as twins from the same egg).

On the other hand Kiel University's department of hygiene and microbiology seem to have succeeded in finding a way to restrain the recipient's specific rejection mechanisms against potential donors. Dr Müller-Rucholtz, chief assistant of

the departmental head, Professor Gärtner, is working on this procedure with Dr H.G. Sonntag. He stated that they hoped to restrain rejection in their experiment by cross blood transfusions and at the same time take into consideration aspects that are a pre-requisite in treating

This process is based on the discovery that the main agents of the rejection mechanism against foreign tissue are the lymphocytes, a sort of white corpuscle that makes up one third of the total of white corpuscles in humans. Lymphocytes destroy foreign tissue and their special function can be passed on as it is now known that they multiply, in contrast to red corpuscies. If lymphocytes and other white blood cells can be transferred from one organism to another without them being destroyed as alien protein the rejection mechanism will not react against further protein from the donor and tissue or organs can be transplanted to the recipient.

So far the two Kiel researchers have tested this process on laboratory rats. The neutralisation of the rejection mechanism was achieved through blood transfusions. The blood of the future recipient and donor was completely exchanged so that lifty per cent of its own blood and fifty per cent of the other animal's blood together with the white corpuscles and ymhocytes. The veins and arteries of the

Before and after the transfusion the rejection mechanism is neutralised temporarily for a few days with the aid of cytostatica. Cyclophosphamide was used for this experiment. The transfusion of the two millilitres of blood took several hours. Twenty minutes would have sufficed for the blood transfusion but the ymphocytes too had to be exchanged. Some of the lymphocytes would have been circulating outside of the blood stream curing the short transfusion and

later. The body's own lymphocytes would then have the upper hand and could wipe out the foreign lymphocytes so that the rejection sytem would function again as soon as the chemical neutralisation wore off. Transplant experiments carried out

would return into the bloodstream only

after the cross transfusions indicate that a neutralisation of the rejection mechanism in this way is possible. The rats each received a piece of the other animal's skin and skin from another rat.

Many pairs of animals were used in the experiment and it proved that the skin tissue of the partner animal was accepted as if it has been the recipient's own tissue. The tissue of other animals was rejected. It could be said that the rats whose blood is transfused become blood brothers.

Some of the animals treated in this way were observed until their natural death four hundred days later. The alien skin tissue was not rejected. If it had been the animal's hair would have fallen out of the parts of the skin affected.

These successes show that it is perfectty possible to transplant rissue and organa-from one organism to another without the tissue having to be continually guarded against the rejection mechanism. They also show that this process could be animals being used in the experiment are connected with each other.

repeated in a hospital, even though the wishes to cut down radiation.

cross blood transfusion before the actual (STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 2 December 1969)

organ transplant may seem to raise complications and problems.

But there is a long way between present experiments and the application of the results in hospitals. Up till now tests have been made only on rats from inbred stock. They are related to a certain degree and their body protein is similar. Now the Kiel researchers are going to develop the process in more distantly related animals with varying protein structures in order to climinate the risks in neutralising rejection mechanisms.

Some time will pass before the process can be used on larger mammals and possibly Man himself. Once again the proposed Primate Centre- a decision has still to be taken to set it up - would have been of great importance in the preliminary stages of this development.

Hurald Steinert

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 2 December 1969)

X-ray pictures without X-rays

Ultra-soundwayes can now help radioscopy produce X-ray photographs without using X-rays.

The Photographic Industry Associa-tion announced in Frankfurt that the Siemens concern has developed new equipment that does not require X-rays to photograph the inside of the human

According to the Association the equipment consists of transmitter and receiver. The transmitter emits a series of ultra-sound impulses that are then reflected by solid objects in the body and return to the receiver. The returning signals are changed into light impulses photograph.

This new sort of X-ray will be of great use primarily in gynaecology and obstet-rics and in any field where the doctor

Clinic without a chief physician

DISPOSING OF MEDICAL AUTHORITARIANISM

A special type of hospital has just been doctors admit that it would not work out authorised by Werner Figgen, the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare in North contracts at the time of the economic Rhine-Westphalia.

A few days ago in Herdecke on the Ruhr between Dortmund and Hagen patients moved into a hospital that has no chief physician or superintendent and never will have if the founders have their way. The twelve doctors will sit on a council to decide on matters concerning

The youngest of them, Dr Wolfgang Schily is only 31 years old. The oldest, Dr Anselm Basold is only seventeen years older. Their idea was concerved years ago and they have now achieved something that only they at first believed in.

They built a hospital costing of 7.5 million Marks. The federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia covered them to the tune of 2.5 millions. The rest was raised mainly by the doctors themselves. They went to the credit market and finally found friends to combine into a sponsoring group consisting of only 35 people.

The twelve doctors want to prove that they can run their affairs better without a medical superintendent. They also want to prove that this system is financially

It started with the doctors signing a only 30,000 Marks for a hospital bed whereas normally double is needed.d The worst should happen losses to finances— after the first year.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 28 November 1969)

The hospital is situated in the foothills of the Sauerland. Three large, attractive buildings stand alone in the surrounding countryside. The Herdecke suburb of Westende is an ideal place to convalcscence. And the twelve doctors will pay plenty of attention to convalescence.

They found their nurses in the same way that they raised their money. They

Neue Presse

did not apply to nursing orders or organisations but put advertissements in their own newspapers and then drew up contracts with those who applied for the posts. They emphasised to the nurses that the hospital would have no matron as well as no superintendent.

would otherwise earn from the patients vinced that they will be able to submit contract that meant that they had to raise will be paid into the kitty of the spon- their first successful balance— also with

still money remaining it will be used for research in their own hospital. The doctors are optimistic. They all

work on an employee basis for a monthly wage between three and four thousand Marks. They live in detached houses built with a 750,000 mark mortgage from the Federal state. They are not allowed to sell

The new cooperative hospital in Herdecke has 200 beds but the doctors plan to a further 180 beds to establish a hospital better suited to ease the present situation. This second stage will be completed in the next few years.

"We are replacing the superintendent with a team," said Dr Schilv, "We mee and listen to the other doctors' opinions. We agree on the basis of what we know and act accordingly." The young doctor pointed out that all on the team had experience as senior doctors and special-

While making final preparations during the last few days before opening they received many visits from medical superintendents. Their plans were greeted with scepticism. They even had to face harsh In this way they hope to introduce economics. The doctors do not want to make a profit. What the superintendent in the medical profession. They are con-



THE ECONOMY

The risks of a new recession

POLICY COOPERATION CALLED FOR BETWEEN STATES AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

A "stategy of conflict" will bring employees in the Federal Republic no advantages during 1970 since higher net wages can only be brought about by high unemployment figures as a result of

This view was expressed by the expert's advisory committee for the supervision of economic development in its sixth annual report which was released to the press in Bonn 3 December 1969.

The report was completed on 19 November by four experts, namely Manfred Schäfer and Professors Wilhelms Bauer, Herbert Giersch and Norbert Kloten. It is being published by Kohlhammer of Stutt-

The experts' analysis claims that this country's economy is going through the boom period of its fifth growth cycle in late 1969. The situation is characterised by heavy demand symptomatic of a boom, wages demands as a result of this and rapidly increasing prices.

According to the experts if this superboom of 1969 is not to be followed by economic doldrums in 1979 a policy must be devised to keep incomes under control in the first half of 1970. Herein lies the task for which the State and the autonomous group of concerted action must cooperate.

The report states: "It is a question of finding a peaceful manner of avoiding a possible wages war and creating a level of national net wages whigh is a high as possible for the foresecable future."

It is thought that the revaluation of economic development in the Federal

The demand has still not yet gone out

to the trade unions that they must

continue to exercise restraint in their

wago and salary demands so that the

economy is not imperilled. At least it has

not gone out officially.

DIE WELT UNABHANGIOR TAGREZEITUNG FUR DEUTSCHLANE

This was stated very clearly in the

annual report of the independent committee of experts, published recently in

Uncertainties in the prognosis strengthen the risk in economic policy. One of the main dangers is very sharply outlined, that is to say that soaring prices and incomes may continue as a cumulative process throughout 1970.

Following the bitter experience of this autumn's wildcat strikes, which unleashed a spate of wage demands, nobody will try to deny the statement made by the experts that price rises over a wide range of goods can easily give rise to chain reactions in wage policy.

A development of this nature would undoubtedly force the Bundesbank to continue its restrictions to credit. In this light the danger of renewed

economic doldrums must not be overlooked on any account. In the face of such dangers the advisory board has harked back to an idea,

which it put forward in vain in 1965 to try to combat a similar situation. Is has called for a peaceful strategy of preventive income security for 1970-71. It has pointed out most emphatically that

a new battle over incomes would have no advantages for either side, since after the incomes war this autumn the relationship between adaries and profits once again corresponds to a relatively static level of

In the interests of securing jobs and a reasonably paced raising of actual incomes the wage developments over the whole of the economy during the course of 1970 should orientate on a seven per

The first round of talks since the recommencement of "concerted action". the discussions between Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller and industrialists and unions has shown already that it will be very difficult to come to an agreement on such an idea, based on the experiences

Economic policy must make the limitations of the dangers clearer to the autonomous groups.

The annual report would have helped such a policy on its way more if it had been more carefully formulated. Obviously the experts themselves had a very tough time estimating economic trends in the forsecable future. They ascertained that the outcome of revaluation could not be evaluated simply.

In the first chapter doubts are expressed whether revaluation swept aside not only the cost and price disparity with other countries but also certain protective measures. Later on in the report it is suggested that there should be negotiations for a preventive securing of income "to act as an immediate test to see if revaluation has or has not caused a danger of price rises occasioned by extra eco-

The advisory board has described finance policy for 1970 as "still largely unsettled" but at the same time it feels itself justified in assuming that the State will spend about 9.5 per cent more in

1970 and that therefore the trend in BUSINESS State spending would be slightly extra

An immediate cutting of State spend ing is necessary to take the pressure of the economy. But there are still of points unclear.

For politicians concerned with the economy and members of the public with a vested interest it would certainly have been more helpful if the advisory board in its annual report had dealt more with current problems. And it should have dispensed with new excursions into the theme of flexible exchange rates and well-oiled machinery for an "automated economic policy.

Looking back over annual reports from previous years from the advisory board and the government's annual ennomic report it can be seen clearly that the problem of a preventive total taxation as an economic means is not primarily

A far-reaching consideration of fault in earlier economic prognoses is neco sary. Better means are needed of recogniing the situation and not so much direct ives on how to act and automated so

The advisory board itself must admit that many questions on this last point have still not been cleared up. Politician will not be prepared to let automatic oust them. But they must in a suitable position to orientate their actions of better criteria and they must be prepare to let themselves be measured thus.

In the present task of avoiding a na incomes war doubtful points were dead up in the prognosis by corresponding tariff agreements. The aim of a measure prices and incomes policy will, howere only be reached with any degree of certainty when central and local government and the independent Bundesbal have introduced or alternatively maintain policy which is suited to the economic

(DIE WELT, 4 Docember 196

Giving the working man a fair deal in 1970

And anyone who can add together two and two expects the demand to be made

as certainly as the sun rises. Retiring Bundesbank president Karl Blessing has already stated: "If wages and prices continue to rise at the present tempo the Bundesbank will be forced once again to resort to punitive measures as in 1966. This would lead to a considerable cooling down of the overheated eco-

Once again it is a Social Democratic Economic Affairs Minister who has had to serve this bitter pill to the unions in his concerted action. In 1967 when it was a question of giving the economy a boost and ensuring jobs Karl Schiller was able to convince them that at long last industrialists' profits must go up so that they would again take courage to invest.

As a compensating factor for this he promised employees "social symmetry". Schiller really meant by this promise. But the fact is that in the following year wages rose by only about five per cent whereas industrialists' profits climbed by almost 22 per cent.

Since then there has been some noisy quarreling for the employees' back pay, which cannot be settled by making the situation in this year once again in favour of the employees.

Neither can it be settled by the Ministry's forcast which is almost in agreement with the unions' and industrialists' that acting on data available at present gross

would only climb by four per cent in this period.

of private property in this country increased between 1950 and 1957 from Would this not set everything to rights? Would not this cover " back

At this point Blessing's ideas can be taken into account. He has said that in the long run wage increases which are greater than the growth rate for productvity cannot be implemented without effects on prices. Who wants to and who can prevent higher wages affecting prices and thus introducing that development which ends up with the Bundesbank slamming on the brakes, even at a time of

an economic boom such as this? Is it possible to speak pointedly at all about "back pay"? If unions claim back pay in one year then industrialists are going to claim it the next year. And each ave a logical argument in its favour as long as the year of commencement were correctly chosen.

If the first year of the Federal Republic with its market economy is taken as the year of commencement then the individual employee has lost on his share of the national income, whereas the industrialist has gained. To express this in industrialist's income. By 1967 this had

dropped to 29.4 per cent. This apportioning of national income

53.5 per cent to 72.5 per cent whereas the worker's share in this period fell from 40.5 per cent to 23.9 per cent.

Statistics come, statistics go they can often cause arguments. What is certain is that companies must make profits. After all they must invest, build new factories and buy machine tools, they must ensure their viability and with it jobs. All wages policy has to take this into account and therein lies the unions'

At the first meeting of concerted action after the elections this was not made as clear as it might be. But Economic Affairs Minister Schiller gave to the debate a slogan which will make it possible for the unions to change their attitude: Accumulation of capital Wealth Policy. This could, every one present agreed, work in favour of stability in the present situation.

This sounds all very well and illuminating. But what does it meas? Presumably it involves a doubling of the annual 312 Marks which an employee can invest tax free for the accumulation of capital.

This would be eyewash. If the aim is another way in 1950 the average worker's to give employees a larger share in the income was 33 per cent of the average economy they must be allowed to take part in the growth of value of the

It was the Economic Affairs Ministry naturally has its consequences for accu- in Klesinger's government which was at wages in the coming year would go up by mulation of capital wealth. The indus-cloven per cent but industrialists' profits trialists' and self-employed people's share should be included in the productive mulation of capital wealth. The indus-

capacity of the economy. Plans of how this could be done are under considertion. They would make the employees mini-industrialist It is understandable why industrialist

are not showing so much enthusiasm for these plans. After all it would mean their giving up in future something which to date has grown to their advantage as a matter of course.

But there is no surfeit of enthusiasm the trade unions. They are not keen to see the workers supplied with a piece of paper which may well bring interest or dividends. dividends, but which is not ready cash and cannot be used to buy a washing

For the unions it will be a difficult had absolutely essential task to bring home to their members that is is better for them to be in possession of documents, shares or investment certificates, which give them a vested interest in industry - not pastic. them a vested interest in industry - not only in the profits side of it, either, but also in accumulation - than to receive an excessive wage rise and drink it away every evening in front of the television.

An ever recurrent theme when these matters are discussed is how one can expect a crisis to follow every time w extravagantly cat away too much of the earnings from our economy.

Warnings of an impending crisis and talk of social symmetry are Karl Schiller's means of persuading the unions to adopt a reasonable wages policy.

The unions will have to agree to negotiations if Schiller keeps his promise of bringing about, or bringing nearet. social symmetry by means of a settle accumulation of capital wealth.

Or is it the worker, who was hit by the slump then hit by the boom, who must always be the whipping boy?

No. 402 - 23 December 1969

Toy industry battles to increase sales and product quality

DIE WELT

BURNEHANGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLANG

In the next few weeks before Christmas people in the Federal Republic will pay out about 600 million Marks to fill their children's stockings with toys. This is almost a half of the toy-manufacturers' total annual turnover.

This country's toy industry is expecting a ten per cent increase in turnover this year with a total production worth nearly 900 million Marks as opposed to 810

Of this a good third goes for export. But of the assortment of toys and games on offer in the shops of this country about one third is imported.

The toy industry will be raising its pices by about eight per cent on average

With a share of more than four-fifths Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg are considered the strongholds of the industry. The lew companies in the industry employing more than 1,000 men and women are concentrated largely in Baden and Würt-temberg with such famous names as Schildkröt in Mannhelm, Märklin Brothen in Göppingen and Margarete Steiff in Gengen/Brenz. The character of this industry is shown in the fact that seven bundred companies employ no more than 25,000 people and twenty branded names compete for half of the industry's turn-

Originality and flexibility are thought to be the advantage of such small firms. lanufacturers point out quite rightly that it will be senseless for them to try to mitate the broad range of goods offered by the larger companies.

Smaller toy firms must leep into small aps in the market. Up till now very few of them have understood how to operate out measures which would help them to overcome their larger competitors.

Business advisers recommend that they should set up buyers' departments, marbet research centres and catalogues and employ travelling salesmen, advertising methods and window dressing on a com-

The industry has high wage costs of between thirty and fifty per cent of total moduction costs. The Federal Republic long since lost its position as the leading

This country's toy industry is still concentrating on miniaturising the adult world for children, making model spacehips, railways, cars, human figures and

A cautious change is about to be hade. Marketing experts are employing tams of advisers to devise functional bys which are suitable for childrenover a age age group and can therefore follow one child through many of his formative tars. A working committee of the toy dustry in Bamberg is planning to make dear to trade, industry and science at the unual "Play Week" in June that learning by playing is an all-year round thing and all just intended for Christmas time, and furthermore that it is not confined to babyhood.

Whether it is true that toy purchasers can be persuaded to give toys not only at Christmas, Easter and birthdays, but all the year round is as doubtful as the forecast that turnover in the industry will double before 1975. Between 1964 and 1968 turnover in the industry increased by 36.4 per cent.

The computer game which was a big hit last year in this country and abroad proved its worth financially. Games from the Ravensburg concern and toys from Dymik and Bad Tölz occupy children in pre-school years and help their devel-

One of the most popular toys at present, the model motorway or racing track is being developed so that the cars no longer need to run on rails. This new version is considered to be a good device for teaching children driving.

There is no mistaking the trend towards the mechanical and electronic toy. Debates as to which materials should be used for toys are nearing their end: plastic, wood, metal and textiles as well as cardboard have all found their rightful place. War games, which are being offered in the German Democratic Republic as "Patriotic toys" make up less than one per cent of the trade.

Branded articles from Schildkröt, Märklin, Steiff, Faller, Fleischmann, Lego, Trix and others are usually sold direct to the retailer and are subject to retail price maintenance. Many mail orders firms, including Bertelsmann, are specialising in toys and making great efforts to sell educational and instructional toys.

Unbranded articles usually find their way into the nursery via large stores. Special cheap offers are to be found in discount stores and supermarkets. One large Federal Republic toy manufacturer, Märklin, recently marketed a miniature railway of a very simple nature a new brand name "Primex", which is not subject to RPM and is on sale everywhere.

Specialist toy shops chose between 15,000 and 30,000 articles for their stock from a selection of over a million on the world market. Articles shown by toy manufacturers at the Nuremberg Toy Fair which will take place from 14 to 20 February 1970 will be ordered in the spring making continuous production possible. But the regret of the industry it is not possible to take stock until 1

Frauffurter Allgemeine

ZETUNG FUR DRUTSCHLAND

Negotiations for the supply and deliv-

ery of Russian natural gas to the Federal

Republic came to an end on 29 Novem-

ber in Essen amid widespread agreement.

the USSR and the Federal Republic.

Answers were found, according to Ruhr

Gas for all the important and difficult

questions which had not been settled in

previous talks and delegations from both

sides were content with these solutions.

One or two individual problems on

In all there were five rounds of talks in

Peter Morner
(DIE WELT, 2 December 1969)

Russian gas for this country



A child looking at wonderland - toys in a shop window!

Leisure wear the thing of the future

The Cologne Fairs Committee has revived the "International Fashion Rendez- marked when presenting some of his intended to pave the way for a new market. Between 27 February and 1 their wares on show in Cologne and the factor. emphasis will be on leisure-time wear and casual clothes.

purchasers from the trade. Clothes will be on show for the next autumn and winter season but there will also be the possibility to order stock for the next spring

Market reseachers forecast a great development in the market for casual clothes during the seventles. The head of the Frankfurt institute for textile market research, Dr Leichum, is expecting per capita consumption to double before 1975. By then about thirty per cent of all clothes purchases should be for leisure

To date the younger age groups are the biggest consumer market for clothing but in the course of the next ten years this should change. By 1980 it is thought that the clothing market will have split down the middle and every other purchase will be leisure wear.

which the signing of the contract depends are still unsettled. It is generally thought

The total delivery period is fixed at

twenty years. It is expected that in this

time the amount of gas imported will

remain fairly constant. The natural gas

will be piped from the Soviet Union through Czechoslovakia an will arrive at

Ruhr Gas intallations on the Federal

signing the treaty. After signature of the

contract acceptance by boards in both

countries will be necessary before it takes

A date has not yet been fixed for

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 December 1969)

that the introduction of Russian

try's domestic gas supply.

Republic-Czech border.

yous" for experts in the rag trade and it is models for the future that in the seventies many of the distinctions between men's market. Between 27 February and 1 and women's clothing will disappear. In March 1970 more than 200 firms will put the future unisex will be the dominant

French couturier Jacques Esterel re-

The kind of suit which most men wear nowadays is, Esterel complained already

Professor Haseloff of the Sigma Institute in Berlin was also of the opinion that

Industriekurier

leisure-time wear was the thing of the future but he warned against analyses of future trends that were not detailed

In spite of the prominence of leisure time wear in the recent past Hascloff ascribes the present situation to a kind of failure on the part of clothes designers, In his opinion fashions should be dictated by people's activities and up till now the rag trade had failed to carry out a functional analysis of what is meant by leisure time. The question must be asked what people really do in the leisure time.

Dress designers and men's clothing designers should bear in mind that about ten to fifteen per cent of clothes' purchasers were ready to accept new creations but only about 1.5 per cent were ready to wear extravagant and outrageous designs. Therefore what was put take the pressure off prices of this coun- to 99 per cent of the people who saw it.

the part of buyers in the textile industry According to the professor fashions only really stood a chance when they were a manifestation of a new attitude towards life, the mini-skirt being the most obvious example. He said that theseventies would offer all manifacturers and designers who were able to overcome problems connected with marketing leisure wear excellent opportunities for better sales.

The new Cologne fashions fair would be the first acid test of this.

(Industrickurier, 27 November 1969)



OCEANOGRAPHY

Marine research to protect North Sea coastline

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Plans for a permanent network of occanographic measuring stations on the high seas in the form of radio-equipped buoys anchored off the coast of the Federal Republic of Germany are taking define shape.

The network will form only part of comprehensive planning for inspection of the sea off German coasts.

Immediate coastal waters, which are for the time being the region of principal interest for transport, hydraulies and part of the fishing industry, are to be equipped with a network of measuring stations of their own.

Equally up-to-date, the off-shore net-work will be linked to the chain of buoys further out. Within the foreseeable future the coast, particularly the North Sea coast, will be covered by such an effective network of measuring stations that surprise floods will no longer be possible.

Ominous flood and wind waves will be observed and recorded far off shore and exact forecasts of storm conditions will

What is more, there will be a scientific basis for hydraulic and civil engineering projects in coastal areas as regards the major outlines of coastal development, alluvial movements and currents. It ought then to be possible to avoid expensive

A classic example of misplanning was the Schleswig-Holstein Elder barrage, built shortly before the war. It was so poorly located that a second barrage must now he built at a cost of many millions of Marks.

Safeguarding the island of Sylt, which is breaking up at the moment, will also not prove completely successful until detailed and exact information on cur-

Cat's eye warning system for icy road conditions

Batelle of Frankfurt recently unveiled a black ice early warning system based on cat's eye reflectors. A temperaturesensitive filter makes the reflector appear green in car headlights when the ground temperature is seven degrees centigrade or more, amber in temperatures between three and seven and orange-red when the temperature is around freezing-point.

Reflectors can be fitted to the posts at the side of the road and even during daylight a motorist need only switch on his headlights for a moment to check the temperature and the likelihood of black

This system has already been patented in France, Italy, Britain and Austria and patents have been applied for in five other countries, including the Federal Republic. It will be a useful addition to the black ice warning signs already in use.

At less than five Marks per reflector the cost of equipping all roads outside built-up areas with the early warning device is estimated to be almost exactly forty million Marks.

Spokesmen for the Battelle Institute noted that snow and black ice account for 54,000 road accidents a year. Six hundred people die and 19,000 are injured as a result and the cost in terms of men and materials amounts to 400 mil-

(DIE WELT, 3 December 1969)

rents and alluvial movements off-shore

The Coastal Committee for the North Sea and the Baltic has estimated that the capital outlay needed to carry out the necessary protective measures will be somewhere in the region of 14,000 million Marks. Amongst other things this

Our knowledge of the dynamics of ocean and coastal waters is fragmentary in the extreme. Movements of sea water are known only from spot measurements taken by research vessels. Parameter variability is far greater than was assumed as recently as a decade ago.

These changes are to be recorded by an automated network of surface measuring stations extending far out into the North Sea and maintained by the Federal Republic Hydrographic Institute.

Coastal water movements are equally changeable, particularly off the complex North Sea coast of Germany. Only an extremely dense and extensive network of measuring buoys as proposed by Dr Lorenzen, chairman of the committee, could possibly provide a comprehensive record of the influence brought to bear by the various individual factors involved.

A partial survey of alluvial movements in off-shore regions is being carried out at the moment under the auspices of the Federal Republic Research Association under the code name "Sandwanderung."

The development of ocean waves, a crucial factor in all oceanographic processes, is being investigated as part of auother international research programme by Professor Walden of the Federal Republic Hydrographic Institute and Professor Hasselmann of Hamburg University.

Following the compilation of extensive data off Sylt this summer, using a network of gauges, buoys and vessels stationed up to fifty miles out, it is hoped that mathematical and physical study of wave development will make possible forecasts of the height of waves to be

Most progress has been made in attempts to compile surface records of oceanographic parameters in the Baltic. For some years Kiel University marine research department has boasted a network of automatic measuring masts on the high seas. The data recorded does, however, have to be collected every so

In the near future a network of radioequipped buoys is likely to be set up in the Baltic, albeit for special purposes. A prototype high seas buoy designed by Hagenuk, a Kiel firm, with special attention paid to stability even in heavy seas is undergoing trials in Eckernförde bay.

The mere size of the prototype (52 ft 6 in, high, weight six tons) conveys some idea of the technology that must go into ensuring that it remains an effective measuring device.

For the Federal Republic Hydrographic Insitute Dornier Systems have carried out a study as a result of which a prototype is to be selected. Trials will commence in about three years.

Imaginative proposals have been made. The institute is considering a type that works mostly under water, so being no hindrance to shipping, and surfaces now and again to radio measurements to base.

A satisfactory long-term still has to the found where communications with the highsen network are concerned. Airca could scout round the region once twice a day. Telecommunications sal lites could even cull the information.

The idea of satellite supervision is a as unlikely as may seem to be the co. This country's network of observer bund up with IGOS, the international ocame what we have cooking," said Professor graphic measurement programme cont H.B.G. Casimir, the holder of honorary ing the entire Atlantic, a project lag degrees at any number of European uni-enough to warrant the launching of prisities, ex-associate of Niesl Bohr and in special control satellite.

hoped to install a permanent artificial island north-west of Heligoland, according to Dr. Weithersen State of Heligoland, according to

All being well, the island will be i hoven, Holland. disused oil rig belonging to this country. Models, original components, diagrams North Sea consortium. At the money and a number of demonstrations illustrate the platform is dismantled and in stong 110 research projects. The main purpose

For a certain period of time this island station would complement the buoy not work in taking standard measurements from a manned survey-point. A control platform is not only essential for cheeting the accuracy of observer buoy masurements: it would also prove extremely valuable in checking pollution of the North Sea.

All Philips more than 1.5 per cent of the accuracy of observer buoy masurements: it would also prove extremely valuable in checking pollution of the North Sea.

As at other large firms of comparable

A bungalow town to use space economically at Hanover

In time for next April's Hanover Fair a a parking lot. The new hall is little shot construction project that represents of a million square feet in size (80,00 something out of the ordinary, a bunga- suare metres) and built on stout conods low town on the roof of the largest exhibition hall in the world, will be completed. Bungalow town will consist of 752 apartments, shops, kiosks and more than three miles of roads.

The first units were recently creeted by a construction firm specialising in profabricated aluminium sections and shown to the public. The entire project is to be completed in one operation.

Roughly 350 units of 276 square feet solling at 11,900 Marks have already found a buyer. If several standard bungalows are bought as one unit the lot price is only 8,000 Marks. Negotiations are still in progress for a further 150 units.

The initial reason for this unique project was a demand made by the office nachinery industry to the fair authorities in Hanover that their 600,000 square feet of exhibition space be arranged on a single level, otherwise they would stop

As soon as this year's Fair ended work began on a gigantic new exhibition hall on the site of what has in past years been

The site is on a slope but the exhibtion half has been kept horizontal, which has the advantage of rescuing much of the parking lot. There is still place for 2,000 cars underneath the hall; and on top, ow an area the size of sixteen football pi ches, there was originally to be a hellport There were even plans to make the roof un airport runway but this would have made the project far too expensive.

As a result the fair authorities finally hit upon the idea of building an exhibition village on the roof. Exhibitors have lamented for years tht accommodation is in too short supply during the Fair for night, especially when the aviation show is held at the same time, which happens every other year.

There are too few hotel rooms and still fewer rooms in which negotiations will potential customers can be conducted, exhibitors have already bought entire blocks of roof units.

In a number of cases the firms question are local firms that intend to keep their rooftop offices in action all the

The estate is crossed by five concrete surfaced roads in an east-west direction All have street lighting and the roof has its own refuse disposal squad.

Residents who would like their bunglows to be cleaned daily, including washing-up, can call on the services of firm of charladies.

There will be three restaurants special ising in serving breakfast, a self-service store, kiosks, slot machines, a hairdres ser's and a laundry and dry cleaner's, 100.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitus für Deutschland, 3 December 1909)

Sungalows built on the roof of the Hanovi Fair exhibition halls

Electronics for the eighties

PHILIPS' RESEARCH PROGRAMME PAYS OFF IN PATENTS

is not in isolated phenomenon; it will be a really ought to have a look at ber of countries. Eindhoven remains the his present position as a director of For this country's own network it Philips responsible for basic research at an

ing to Dr Weidemann of the hydrographic science journalists at the opening of an institute Philips research laboratories at Eind-

Harald Steiner at other large firms of comparable ite research and developement at Philips (Handelsblatt, I December 1969 in separate. Development work is carried out by the individual divisions of the firm, it has one car to the market, is meetly related to the product require-ments and subject to a variety of dead-

> Research, on the other hand, is fairly independent once the fundamental decidons have been taken by the board of

> In line with the firm's multinational plicies research is carried out in a num-

centre of research and a second laboratory skyscraper was recently opened there. Research facilities at Eindhoven account for roughly fifty per cent of the firm's potential. The remainder consists of two laboratories in this country (Aachen and Hamburg) and facilities in Belgium, Britain and France.

Philips' research exhibition cost money to arrange and time to organise and is, of course, not restricted solely to employees of the firm. It is also open to major customers, the authorities, the press and, to a certain extent, competing firms, which are often either customers or

It conveyed an impression of the great variety of sectors in which Philips research scientists are at work. "It really isn't easy always to decide on the right direction," president Frits Philips confided in a private chat.

The exhibition was divided into eleven sections ranging from the bases of tele-communications, technology, scientific instrumentation, light and optics, medical electronics, display arrangements, computer and semiconductor technology and space research to mechanical developments such as the Philips spiral bearing and the Stirling machine.

Much of what was on show was pure research. Immediate applications were not always evident. On the other hand the organisers have taken care to ensure that the overwhelming majority of exhi-

bits bear some relationship to market

Take, for example, the piezoelectric clock, which one of these days will replace the old-style timepiece. Its drive element is uncommonly simple. Fiftyhertz AC grid current makes a minute piece of piezoelectric material oscillate. At the vibrating end a tiny spring works a cog at fifty-hertz rhythm. With the aid of a few other cogs the clock functions at the exact speed of the current, even developing a mechanical energy of 0.3

The exhibition conveyed the impression that optical problems, those of the laser, for instance, are increasingly moving into the electronic sector.

There were a fair number of newlydeveloped devices such as equipment for the reproduction of thermoreliefs of the human body and extremely flat screens consisting of gas discharge particles.

There was a most impressive demonstration of a new photographic tube with a light-sensitive layer consisting of 500,000 photodiodes. Extremely sensitive to infrared light, the tube was developed specially for night vision.

(Texas Instruments, RCA and AEG-Telefunken are working on similar developments, following the lead given by Bell poratories.)

The new tube was demonstrated in a videophone. Its great sensitivity to light was impressive indeed. Bright flashes of

light seemed to give it no trouble at all. In the acoustics sector a horn loud-

speaker caught the eye. By virtue of newly-developed acoustic chambers the size can be reduced considerably without having the slightest effect on the loudspeaker's performance. Another arrangement produced a musical scale accurate to 0.05 % for tuning musical instruments electronically.

A new method of large-screen television projection was particularly interesting. At present, apart from experimental laser arrangements, only the eldophore with streak optics could compete but although it reproduces colour television satisfactorily too it is an expensive proce-

Philips use a special tube with a crystal screen maintained at Curic point (-55 degrees centigrade) by a Peltier element. There is a lattice parallel to the screen and 120-volt video tension is applied to both. As a result of the Pockels effect a charged picture corresponding to the transmission is formed.

In front of the tube in the direction of the projection surface there is a calcium crystal ray splitter fed from below with the bright light of a 1,000-watt mercury vapour lamp. In the ray splitter light is superimposed on the picture and the result is a sufficiently bright, distinct television picture then square metres in

As in the eidophore system the size and brightness of the picture are mainly dependent on the external light source and not on the brightness of the picture as formed on the screen. With the aid of a 2,500-watt xenon lamp Philips hope soon to be abble to produce a television picture forty square metres in size.

Another interesting development was a device for colouring X-rays by TV. Parts of the exposure that are not needed can virtually be expunged, others emphasised by up to three colours. Karl Tetzner

(Handelshiatt, 3 December 1969)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

One of the world's top ten

When a newspaper ranks as one of the ten best in the world, both its coverage and its editorial contents assume international significance. Twice the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung has been named one of the ten best newspapers of the world. The first time, in 1963, by professors of the Journalism Department of Syracuse University in New York. The second time, in 1964, by the prolessors of 26 institutes in the United States.

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation - which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450

"stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world, 280,000 copies are printed daily, of which 210,000 go to subscribers, 20,000 are distributed abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurier Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

Member of T.E.A.M. (Top European Advertising Media)

Advertising representatives for U.S.A.:

I.N.T.A. International Newspaper and Trade Advertising, 1560 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036, Tel. 212 581-3755

Advertising representative for U.K.:

AF International, Advertising Services Ltd, 7/9 Baker Street, London W.1., Tel. Welbeck 5407



OUR WORLD

This country's pavilion at Expo 70 in Osaka

Federal Republic Building Directors. Berlin, make their plans at their head-quarters near the River Spree and build for this country in this country and abroad. Sometimes they build schools, or embsssics, or as most recently, the pavilion at the world exhibition in Japan.

The latest task of the builders is at "Expo 70" in Osaka. This started with a competition, then work began in autumn 1968 and now the date for completion is no longer just a dream. On 15 March 1970 the Federal Republic will present a building which is individualist, inside and

Berlin architect and engineer Fritz Bornemann won a prize for his design which has been followed closely. Bornemann has already been responsible for the design of many famous buildings, including the Deutsche Oper in Berlin, the Freie Volksbühne theatre in Berlin among others and he has also written his name on the Hanover Schauspielhaus and the Cairo

Many original plans for Osaka have been altered. A few months ago it was planned to have dancing dolls in the pavilion, but instead it is now intended to

Prominent people join prisoners aid society

Former world-champion boxer Max Schmeling, the editor of "Dic Zelt", Countess Dönhoff, head of the "Spiegel" publishing company Hans-Detley Becker, lawyers, grammar-school teachers, doctors and journalists are to take action within the next two years in Hamburg to

Hamburg was the first Federal state to organise a committee for the aid and protection of prisoners in 1967.

The above-mentioned prominent people from the Hanseatic city who have recently joined this organisation will have full rights to visit any detention institute. study its papers, speak with convicts without supervision and act upon any requests they may have or complaints they may wish to make.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 29 November 1969)

KielerNachrichten

have mechanical, abstract animated games with unusual lighting effects.

For Expo 70 this country has allowed 11 million Marks. It was a only rumour that as much as 40 million Marks would

Berlin sent three building directors to supervise work on the Expo site. They are Hermann Bohnenkamp, Klaus Herrmann and Ortwin Dittberner.

These men have said that Japanese craftsmen are vital to them. They find the Japnese workers punctual, reliable and

Fritz Bornemann is the kingpin of the operation, but he has staff of designers from the Federal Republic at his side.

The dominant feature on the site will be a cupola, about 65 feet high. This will be built in steel and its outer covering will be blue. It will contain a spectacular in sound and colour. The auditorium will seat 700, and projectors will make constantly changing effects which will light up then disappear. The optical side of this psychedelic show will be enhanced by

There will be four subterranean pavilions each with a diameter of about 90 feet. Expo 70 will have music playing between screens placed on the walls and there will also be escalators capable of carrying 3,000 visitors per hour.

This country's flora will be exhibited representing the season of the year.

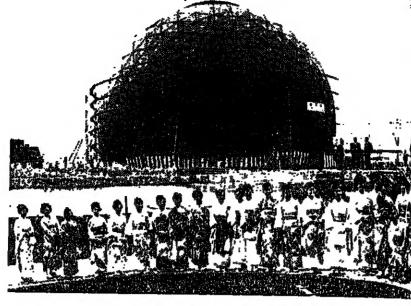
The themes of the exhibition will be landscape, work and culture. We will exhibit articles of which our industry can be truly proud, giving the exhibition great value for the economy.

information is not everything. On the terraces there will be typically German restaurants with beer, wine and coffee with cakes. Quietness will be the order of

This country's pavilion at the Brussels World Fair was extremely frigid and utilitarian. It was admired very much, but also severely criticised.

In Osaka it is intended to get away from the little boxes or skyscraper idea will this well-designed dome. Attempts have been made to be different and the signs are that most countries will try something new of their own.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 3 December 1969)



Federal Republic pavilion nearing completion

37 tons of air mail handled nightly at Frankfurt airport

There is no more bustle in the spacious halls of Frankfurt's airport. The last airliner with passengers has been sent off on its way. The new day is only a few minutes old. But now there is activity at the approaches to the airport. Headlights flash turning the night into day. The ground personnel are walting for the jets to fly in from eight cities in the Federal Republic. The planners are operating this country's inner postal service network, that has been functioning since I September 1961 and whose central sorting office is Frankfurt.

Like a shadowy ghost an aircraft touches down and rolls to the unloading bays. One after another the other planes arrive and taxi into their positions marked by white crosses on the ground.

The apparently sleeping airport springs into life. The night airmail has to be unloaded. Crudely painted cars pass from plane to plane and petrol tankers race over the landing strips to the machines. Mechanics in white overalls check the engines and the unloading crew set to work. The post bags are thrown out and sorted into the post vans that are standing

An official of the postal service said: "Thirty-seven tons of mail, that is about two million letters, are unloaded daily at the airport." Everything has to be done in double quick time so that the aircraft can

is in operation from Monday to Fight from maintains that poor referees are a The postal service pays out approximately eight million Marks for this sense less that society as whole is becoming every year. Every night about 3300 marks are spent. Every day the plants about 2,500 miles, just about the distant from Düsseldorf to Las Palmas.

A particle of the plants about the distant from Düsseldorf to Las Palmas.

A postal services spokesman said: evening were piled one on top of the other the stack would be twelve to taller than Cologne Cathedral."

Statistics show that in 1968 approximately 10,100 tons of mail were like the state of the state of this country's over the posts air service.

tons are re-shipped by the night post on today are better trained and have service to other parts of the country. More staying-power than ever before. The

Letters posted late at night near total

Letters posted late at night near to the airport and in the airport reach the destination the following day about midday. Thus a letter p lsted in Hamburght at night would be in say Berchtesgadend Garmisch by noon the following day.

"Few people realise that letters trained and placed in the covered sca.. of postenger aircraft. The changeover is quickly something, as post office spokesman commented, "so that the planes are ready so work the nightly postal service, set up to receive the bags of post. With the sid of mobile crane the round receptacles, or the state of the fare of millions.

Leo Horn, one of the best-known post-war referees, maintains that "referees have not kept pace with the development of modern football." And true stough, refs are often unable to keep up with the pace of the game.

They are also overburdened in other tespects. Referees are the only amateurs in a professional sport, yet on occasion their decisions decide the fate of millions.

"Managers and trainers for whom success is the only thing that matters are to lame for increasing brutality," Horn onlines the atmosphere. away in the plane's belly."

operation is repeated.

There are no traffic lights, as on land to hamper the passage of the planes W their destination. It all works as if mask pulated by an unreal hand.

About two in the morning the upp is all over, and the last plane disapped into the dark night. Only the howing the turbines can be heard in the

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 3 Decemb



No. 402 - 23 December 1969

Soccer trainers and players are troubled by brutal play

Frankurter Allgemeine ZETTUNO FUR DEUTSCHLAND

Top-flight international football is beoming an increasingly tough game; often would be the more appropriate On this point a number of ell-known players, trainers and referees interviewed by dpa are agreed.

Most of them admit that the game is gowing rougher. Large-scale incidents are measily awaited at next year's world championships in Mexico.

There are many reasons why an inceasing number of footballers are giving game that is generally felt to be the nost popular in the world a bad reputa-

Increasing professionalism is largely to lame, Sepp Herberger feels. Helenio Herara lays the blame at the door of acreasing national consciousness of the ame. The trend is attributed by Helmut again get into the air and keep to be shon to greater fighting power and a flight schedules.

The postal service network is open. Karl-Heinz Schnellinger reckons there by seven planes from Lufthansa and eq. a disastrous mutual influence that from Pan American Airways. The sent effects both players and spectators. Leo

rotion or relegation depend and in which the entire consignments handled is a means justifies the end of winning. The same is true of internationals, with the difference that what is at stake is not plats but national prestige. The public apect their team to win.

utional team, says, "can be attributed to Every evening about 8.7 tons of ps the faster tempo of the game." Tempo arrive at Frankfurt of which about !! is increased together with fitness, Playmmber of clashes on the pitch has accordingly.

poison the atmosphere.

The loading and unloading is doned great speed. The high-screaming plant can then fly on to their next lander loaded with their freight. There is the have not kept the middle that the properties is represented. the have not kept up with the pace of rodern football, prove a failure."

"Twenty days in Europe have proved congress entitled "Sport in Our World:

to me that European football has grown more violent," Brazilian trainer Joao Saldana says. I can tell you here and now that it will not be the football but the violence that will be the trouble at next year's world championships," "A great deal of the blame lies at the

door of a fantical public that spurs the players on to give of their utmost," Sepp Herberger, veteran ex-trainer of this country, comments. "High bonuses and matches on which everything is supposed to depend lead many a player to overshoot the mark."

Trainer Helenio Herrera of AS Rome says "I attribute the growing roughness of football to its becoming increasingly athletic, increasingly powerful and at the same increasingly interesting. The result is that passions rise. There are a greater number of international fixtures involving an appeal to national pride too."

There will be no world championship of brutality," counters Dr Helmut Kaeser, general secretary of FIFA, the inter-national federation of football associations. "Trouble in international football mostly occurs where club interests come to the fore.

"Brutality is the wrong word for football, even though things happen in the course of the World Cup competition that cannot and must not be overlooked. Every country that will be represented in Mexico has been warned. FIFA will stand no nonsense should fairness go by the

"It is exaggerating to talk of brutality in football," Uwe Seeler, veteran inter-national who is still captain of Hamburg SV, reckons. "Even so," he continues, "It is regrettable that the element of play is increasingly giving way to tough and sometimes ruthless effort.

"Football will also be in trouble if clubs continue to offer ridiculously high bonuses to spur the players on. FIFA won't half have to keep an eye on things at Mexico City."

"Never have I experienced such a brutal game as our World Cup fixture

in Munich are to be offered not only

private accommodation but also 25,000

hotel beds. Olympic press officer Hans

Klein recently announced this following a

discussion of the accommodation pro-

So far, though, firm bookings have only been made for the members of the

International Olympic Committee. They

will stay at the Vier Jahreszeiten, a

housed in the projected youth camp consisting of 100-odd dormitory buil-

total 1,000 participants in a scientific

Some of the younger visitors will be

On the other hand only 150 out of a

blem by the organising committee.

first-rate hotel.



The kind of rough scramble for the ball that causes soccer brutality on the pitch

against Estudiantes in Argentina," says Karl-Heinz Schnellinger, German back with AC Milan. Even so, I object to the term brutality.

"Football has always been a decidedly manly sport. Mind you, fanaticism off the field often influences goings-on on the pitch. An appeal must be made to the players' common sense and to their sense f honour as professional men."

Friedrich Selpelt, chairman of the European Referees Commission, has the last word. "The top-flight player," he says, "has grown tougher. Unfortunately he has become more brutal too. Sport in general and football in particular is overestimated in importance.

"In many disciplines, not least in football, the aim is to win at any price. Exaggerated national interest also plays a part. And of course the financial factor i extremely important."

Increasing toughness could be counter-acted, Scipelt feels, if referees were to be more forthright and make their decisions regardless of the player's name. Trainers and team aides should also school their charges not only with regard to technique but also with regard to character. Thirdly, FIFA ought to impose the necessary

modated in the city itself.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 December 1969)

Roughly two million people are ex-pected to visit the Games. Two million

To cater for visitors' food require-

Marks have been allocated for worldwide

ments two large restaurants, four cafes in

Bavarian beer hall style, one restaurant

with dancing and a number of kiosks are

parents with the opportunity of leaving

their offspring in safe keeping for a few hours and information is to be available

at four information offices with twenty

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

für Deutschland, 2 December 1969)

Three kindergartens are to provide

advertising, due to start next year.

to be built on the Olympic site.

windows each.

1,262 schools participate in swimming competition

Despite laments about the wretched state schools sport is in 1969 has not been too bad a year in a number of respects, particularly where the swimmers are concerned, but generalisations cannot be made as a result

The eighteenth schools swimming competition that has now come to a close justifies an optimistic view of likely future developments, though.

Eighteen years ago only a little over 100 schools participated and not one of them achieved the goal of teaching 100 per cent of pupils to swim unaided.

This year no fewer than 1,202 schools

of all kinds took part and they represented a total of more than 100,000 school children. 132 of them were able to report 100-per-cent success in teaching

their charges to swim. Swimming is a primary form of physical education that in view of its many advantages is reckoned by many specialists to be the finest and most effective sporting discipline.

Quite apart from the physiological side t gives children the proud feeling of being able to master an alien element: water. Indeed, should danger threaten, schoolchildren can save lives. Swimming paves the way to the pleasures of water sports in leisure time and even to competitive sport.

First and foremost schools must teach their pupils to swim unaided. In order to provide a sporting incentive the schools swimming competition was started eighteen years ago. All schoolchildren in their final year are eligible.

The criterion is the percentage of wimmers, swimming unaided being defined as the ability to swim without a break for fifteen minutes after diving from the one-metre board.

This percentage is estimated on the basis of the total number of schoolthat enables small schools to compete with larger ones on equal terms.

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 December 1969

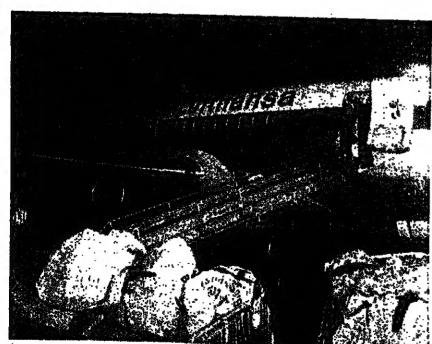
Radio-picture network to aid the police Attempts by the central government

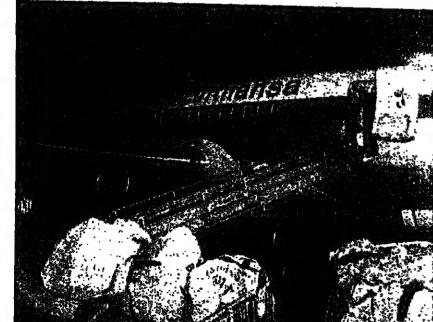
and Federal state governments to come to an agreement on building an extensive radio-photograph network to aid the work of the crime have met with success. Federal Minister of the Interior Hans-

Dietrich Genscher, speaking in the Bundestag recently, said that he had advised the minsters of Federal states to set up this network within the next year. The network will be rented from the

the Gederal Republic criminal investigation office in Wiesbaden. (Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 November 1969)

Post Office and its headquarters will be at





SA 8 0 0 5						_							
The common state of the co	ia in p	Af 10 DA 0 c- DA 0 c- Esc 1 8 m n 45 10 c \$ 3 bir 6 \$ b 1.50 N. Cr. \$ 0 35 Lev 0 05 F. Bu. 10 R 4 40 C.F.A. 30 Can. 8 20	Conque (Brazzaville) F C F A. 39 — Conque (Kinshasa) Makuta 7.— Custa Pira Cyprus 11 d Cyprus 11 d Creshosluvakis Dahoiney F C F A. 39 — Ocumark Dom Rep. RU \$ 0 15 Erustor Et Salvador Ethiopia F C F A. 39 — C 0 16 Ethiopia C 0 16 Ethiopia	France Gabon Gamina Germany Ghana Great Brittin Greece Guatemala Guayana Guinea Haiti Honduras (Br.) Hong Kong	FF 6 64 FC FA 30 — 11 at D'st 1 — cedi 0 12 11 at Dr 4 — C 30 15 BW1 8 0 20 F.G 30 — G 0.65 8 BH 6 20 L 0.25 11K 8 0 70 FE. 1 —	Iran Iraq Iraq Ireland Israel Italy Ivory Coust Jamunca Japan Jordan Konya Konya Laos Lebanon Liberra	Ri 10.— 50 th 11 d 1 C B.40 Lir po F C F.A. 30.— 11 d Year 50 lis EAS 0 25 50 lis Kip 59.— Lis & 015 50 MiDs	Malaysia Mah Mosico Morocco Mozambique Nepal Notherlands Netherlands New Zealand Nicaraqua Niger Nigera	M. 8 0.40 FM 60 \$ 1.50 DM65 Evc. 1 Mohur 1 Hill 0 50 Antilles G. ant 0 25 9 c. C 0.85 F.C F.A 30 Hill nkr 0.91	Pellippines Poland Portugal Rhodesia Ruanda Rumania Saudi Arabia Sweden Switzerland Senegal Sierra Leone Somelia South Africa South Korea	S. 3.50 P. phil 0.60 Zh. 0.50 Esc. 1.— 1 l d F. R.w 12 — 1.eu 0.50 RL 0.60 BK 0.60 FS 0.50 F.C.F.A 30.— Le 0.10 Sh 30 0.90 Rend 0.10 Won 35.—	Syria Tanzania Tanzania Thalland Trinidad and Togo Turkey Tunisia Uganda UAR Uruguay USA USSR Venezuela	PT 5 £ 5 0.5 BA\$ 0.2 B 3 d Tobago BWI \$ 0.2 F.C.F.A. 30 T £ 1.2 65 N EAs 0.2 PT 5 P 20 \$ 0 24 Rbl. 0.16 Din. 1

25,000 hotel beds by Olympics' time

Visitors to the 1972 Olympic Games Prospects and Problems" can be accom-